

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 524.

JULY 21, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION has been opened for a BUST in honour of the late Mrs. JAMESON, the distinguished critic in art; to be made by Mr. Gibson, R.A., of Rome, and placed in the Kensington Museum. Subscriptions are received at 18, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, Radley.—The TRIENNIAL COMMEMORATION of the foundation of the two Sister Colleges of St. Peter, Radley, and St. Columba, in Ireland, will be held at Radley, on St. James's Day, Wednesday, July 25. Noblemen and gentlemen educated at either of these Colleges, and any special friends and benefactors to the same, who may desire to be present, are requested to apply for their cards of invitation, stating the exact number required, to the Treasurer, St. Peter's College, Radley, Abingdon, on or before the 16th inst. Radley, July 5, 1860.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—In the year 1848, in consequence of the ready help vouchsafed to them by a generous public, the Shakspeare Committee at Stratford-upon-Avon were enabled to purchase the house in which their illustrious townsman was born.

In the year 1856, its dilapidated condition having rendered its repair essential, the late John Shakspeare, of Worthington, Leicestershire, in promotion of this object deposited in the hands of the Committee the sum of 2500*l.*, which was expended, under his direction, in the purchase and removal of the adjoining premises, to prevent risk of fire, and towards the restoration of the house. In the same year, by his will, dated 17th November, he bequeathed a further sum of 2500*l.* to the same Committee, to enable them (among other things) to form a museum at Shakspeare's house for the reception of Shakspearean relics (which sum he directed should be paid before any other legacies), together with an annuity of 500*l.* for the maintenance of a custodian, which he charged upon his Langley Estate.

Assailed by high legal sanction of the validity of the bequest, and relying on the funds they supposed secured to them, the Committee, under the auspices of a distinguished architect, continued the work which they knew the testator to have had so much at heart, and thereby contracted a considerable debt. The Court of Chancery, in a suit instituted for the purpose of obtaining a judicial decision upon the construction of the will, with great regret pronounced the bequest void for uncertainty, and the annuity invalid under the Mortmain Act, and thus the well-known intention of their benefactor was frustrated. The Committee, thus unexpectedly involved in debt, have no alternative but to APPEAL to those who, grateful for the inheritance Shakspeare has left them in his writings, can sympathise with the Committee in their difficulties, and in their desire to carry out the laudable intentions of the testator, who so fully evinced his appreciation of the honour of inheriting the name of Shakspeare.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, Lombard-street, London; at the Old Bank, Stratford-upon-Avon; by Mr. JOHN S. LEAVER, Secretary; or at Shakspeare's House, where a book is kept to record donations. Committee-room, Stratford-upon-Avon, June 1860.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

NEW COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD.—The School having been placed upon a new footing, and the premises much enlarged, it is proposed to INCREASE the NUMBER of BOARDERS not on the Foundation. The Younger Boys are prepared for the Winchester College Election—the Seniors for the University.

For particulars apply to Rev. W. TUCKWELL, 28, Holywell, Oxford, Head Master.

OAKFIELD HOUSE SCHOOL, at BIRKENHEAD PARK, Cheshire.

Principal—Dr. MORRIS. (Assisted by eminent Resident and Visiting Masters.) In this School, which is most healthily and beautifully situated, Young Gentlemen are prepared for Professional and Commercial Life.

Prospectuses forwarded on application. N.B. The house stands within its own grounds of about three acres.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE for LADIES. Peak-hill, Sydenham, Kent.—Upper Division, 50 guineas per annum; Middle Division, 35 guineas; Junior Division, 25 guineas.

This Institution is situated on an eminence, near the Crystal Palace, to which the pupils have free admission. The course of education is the same as at Queen's College, London.

The classes are conducted by eminent London professors and resident governesses.

For prospectuses, list of patrons, and arrangements for the ensuing term (which will commence September 17), apply to Mrs. PARKER, Lady Principal.

THE GERMAN and FRENCH PROTESTANT COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Grove House, Clapham-common (established 1836), continues successfully to prepare candidates for every branch of military or civil service. In this institution the pupils enjoy throughout the most liberal treatment, and every care to the formation of gentlemanly habits and manners. Especial attention is paid to a sound English, classical, scientific, and commercial education, and the culture of German and French is such as to supersede entirely the necessity of sending children abroad for the acquirement of these languages.

For prospectuses, with view of premises, &c., apply to the Director, the Rev. E. A. FRIEDLANDER, as above.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP. NOTTS. Founded in 1834.—In this Establishment the arrangements are of a superior order; and young gentlemen are carefully educated and prepared for the Universities, Military Colleges, and all Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile, Engineering, and Agricultural Pursuits. Under the care of competent English and Foreign resident Masters, the Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The Course of Instruction is very comprehensive. The Museum, containing collections of minerals, plants, birds, anatomical specimens, mechanical models, &c., the School Library, the Laboratory, and the Workshop are complete in all respects.

The School is in a most favourable situation; and, for exercise and recreation, there are extensive Playgrounds and a covered Gymnasium. The town of Worksop is famed for its cleanliness and salubrity; and the splendid Parks surrounding have a wide celebrity.

For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the Principal, as above.

THE Rev. W. H. HERFORD'S SCHOOL for BOYS, at Lancaster, RE-OPENS on FRIDAY, August 10th. For terms, &c., address Rev. W. H. HERFORD, Lancaster.

EAGLE HOUSE, Wimbledon, Surrey. The Rev. EDWARD HUNTINGFORD, D.C.L. has removed his School from Hammersmith to the above address, where he continues to PREPARE BOYS for Eton, Winchester, Harrow, Rugby, and other Public Schools. The SCHOOL REOPENS on the 25th of August.

SOUTH DEVON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Heavitree, Exeter.

At this School a limited number of PUPILS, the sons of gentlemen, are EDUCATED and prepared for the Public Schools, the Army, Navy, India, and Civil Service Examinations, &c.

For prospectuses, with references, apply to the Principal, ARTHUR B. HALLOMAN, L.C.P., F.R.G.S., Regent's Park, Heavitree, Exeter.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—The PROFESSORSHIP of JURISPRUDENCE is VACANT in consequence of the resignation of John Philip Green, Esq., LL.B.

Applications for the appointment and testimonials will be received on or before Monday, the 24th of September next.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. July 10, 1860.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—The PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY at this College will become VACANT at the close of the current session (30th July), by the resignation of Professor Lindley, Ph.D. Applications for the appointment and testimonials will be received on or before Monday, the 24th of September next.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. July 10, 1860.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, BRECON.—WANTED, almost immediately, a GRADUATE of OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, of sound attainments, Classical and Mathematical, as SECOND MASTER in a Public School of King Henry the Eighth's foundation. The buildings have yet to be restored and the English Master appointed, whose duties must be shared in the meanwhile. The Salary is 125*l.* fixed, and a Sixth of the Capitation Fees (hitherto averaging 50*l.*), with the privilege of taking Boarders, if desired.—Address, with a few select testimonials, the Rev. J. D. WILLIAMS, M.A., Head Master.

TO PROFESSORS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND OTHERS.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, in CONNECTION with the UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—The Trustees of this College are desirous of receiving Proposals from gentlemen qualified and willing to undertake the office of PROFESSOR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, to be both Mathematically and Experimentally taught. The Trustees propose the allowance to the Professor of the yearly salary of 250*l.*, in addition to a proportion of the fees to be received from the students attending the classes of such Professor. The Professor is required to devote to the duties of the office so much of his attention as may be deemed by the Trustees necessary for the efficient instruction of the students. It is requested that applications may be accompanied with testimonials and references, and that each gentleman applying will state his age and general qualifications.

Communications, addressed "To the Trustees of Owen's College," under cover to Messrs. J. P. ASTON and SOX, solicitors, Manchester, not later than the 25th day of July next, will be duly attended to, and further information afforded, if required. It is PARTICULARLY REQUESTED THAT APPLICATIONS MAY NOT BE MADE TO THE TRUSTEES INDIVIDUALLY. J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal. JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary and Solicitor to the Trustees. Manchester, 14th June, 1860.

ROSSALL SCHOOL.—There will be a VACANCY at Michaelmas for a SENIOR MATHEMATICAL MASTER, and in August for a Senior Assistant Classical Master, both unmarried. The former must be a high Cambridge wrangler; the latter an Oxford man (first-class if possible), either in holy orders, or willing and able to be ordained directly. Those only need apply who will co-operate earnestly with the head master in the religious and moral training as well as in the intellectual culture of the boys. Salary from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year, with board and rooms.

Address, in the first instance, with particulars, but not testimonials, to the Rev. the Head Master, Rossall School, Fleetwood.

LOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The SECOND MASTERSHIP of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Louth, having become VACANT, candidates are requested to send their testimonials, addressed to the Warden and Six Assistants, under cover, to me, on or before the 31st day of July inst. Candidates must be members of the Church of England, and graduates of one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham. The salary is 150*l.* a year, with the addition of one-fourth of the head money paid by all boys educated in the school. The whole of the head money received during the past year amounted to 193*l.* 10*s.* The Second Master will have the privilege of receiving boarders to the number of fifteen. The establishment now consists of a head master, second master, and two assistants. One of the assistant masters teaches French and German. The course of education comprises instruction in the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, English and classical literature and composition, the structure of the English language, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, natural philosophy, history, geography, reading, and writing. By the scheme the under master cannot hold any ecclesiastical or civil cure or employment whatever, without the express assent in writing of the trustees. It is desired that candidates will not canvass the trustees personally. A copy of the scheme for the regulation of the school may be had on payment of 1*s.* 2*d.* in postage stamps, and further information may be obtained on application to

Mr. HENRY FALKNER, Solicitor, Louth. Louth, July 13.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—The Head Master of a Grammar School in Essex is in WANT of a SECOND MASTER to teach the Junior Classics, and to assist in the management of a few boys out of school. One who has a fair knowledge of French would be preferred. Salary 40*l.* per annum, with board and lodging. Address "Rev. M.A.," C. W. Griffin, Esq., Werrington, near Peterborough.

TO GRADUATES in MATHEMATICAL HONOURS.—A VICE-PRINCIPAL is required in the TRAINING SCHOOL at Chester. A clergyman preferred. Apply to the Rev. ARTHUR BIGGS, Chester.

TUTOR.—A Somersetshire Clergyman, who will have two sons of a nobleman with him after August, would be glad to add FOUR more BOYS to the number. Apply to "M.A.," 8, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG LADY, not above 16 years of age, is REQUIRED in a Ladies' School two miles west of Town, who would be treated the same as the other pupils, and receive lessons from good masters in Music, Drawing, French, and Writing, for 13 guineas per annum, if willing to assist in the study. Address to "J. M.," 21, New Union-street, Moorfields, E.C.

THE PRESS.

TO EDITORS and NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A Graduate of Oxford, of some standing, would be happy to undertake, for a nominal salary, the duties of SUB-EDITOR to a Weekly or Daily Paper in London, during the ensuing summer. Address "W. R.," 121, Crawford-street, W.

A CHEAP ANNUAL PUBLICATION. founded on Trade, quite on a new plan, and calculated to yield large profits, is IN HAND. Some one wanted to bring it out. Address Mr. BROWN, Clifton Villa, Godolphin-road, Hammersmith, W.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gentleman, classically educated, a French and German Scholar, and of long experience in the Newspaper Press, WANTS EMPLOYMENT, for part of his time, in London. Would take the Sub-Editorship of a Newspaper or Periodical. First-class references. "W. A.," 18, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

REPORTER and COMPOSITOR.—WANTED, an active young man of good address to assist as above, solicit Advertisements, &c., in connection with a Local Paper. Address "W. F. P.," Post-office, Leicester.

THE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY THE 28th. SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN. Admission (from 8 till 7 o'clock), 1*s.* Catalogue 1*s.* JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 28th of July.—EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS. The Thirty-seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN, from 9 a.m. until dusk. Admission 1*s.* Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. T. ROBERTS, Sec.

GUSH and FERGUSON, Artists and Photographers, beg respectfully to invite the nobility and gentry to view their first-class PORTRAITS in oil and water-colours.—Gallery, 173, Regent-street, W.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA of ROME, Ancient and Modern, from Drawings taken by himself from the Towers of the Capitol, is now OPEN, embracing all the interesting and classical objects in the Eternal City, and also the Forum.

VENICE and SWITZERLAND are also open daily from 10 till dusk. Admission 1*s.* to each view. Schools and children half price. Panorama Royal, Leicester-square.

SICILY, Italy, and China.—GREAT GLOBE.—New DIORAMAS of the WARS in CHINA and in ITALY.—Sites and Scenes in India; The Campaign in Italy; Nangasacki, Japan, Australia; A Tour up the Rhine. Lectures on Italy and Savoy; Model of the Earth. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to the whole building 1*s.* Leicester-square.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS will CLOSE on Saturday, the 28th inst. The Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition is now Open from 9 a.m. until dusk. Admission 1*s.* Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. T. ROBERTS, Sec.

SHAKESPEARE.—A full length, life-size PORTRAIT of the POET seated in his Study, of an early date, brilliant in colour, and in a fine state of preservation. Supposed to be the only full-length known. Apply at 12, St. James's-place, St. James's.

DRAWING from the ANTIQUE, and MODELLING, &c.—CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE.—Mr. W. K. SHENTON'S Classes meet on Tuesdays and Fridays. Gentlemen's Class at Eleven a.m.; Ladies' Class at One p.m. The Class-rooms are Private, and the whole Collection of Models is available for the use of the Students. Pupils brought up as Artists. Special arrangements made with Schools. Apply to the Superintendent of the Literary Department, Crystal Palace, S.E.

BY the permission of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Messrs. SOUTHWELL, the photographers of Baker-street, have the honour of publishing the small PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES de VISITE, taken by them, at Buckingham Palace, of Her Majesty the Queen and various members of the Royal Family. Single copies 2*s.* 6*d.* Sent on receipt of postage stamps or post-order under, made payable at Upper Baker-street.

ART ADVERTISEMENTS continued on next page.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SEFTON, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

London: Mr. James Bourlet, 10, Foley-street, W.
Dublin: Messrs. Stark Brothers, Lower Sackville-street.
Bristol: Mr. John Frost, Clare-street.

The NEXT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of LIVING ARTISTS is to be OPENED in AUGUST. It is requested that all contributions may be delivered to the respective Agents as early in the month as possible: none can be received after the 10th of August. Works which are sent to Liverpool direct should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Queen's Hall, Bold-street, and despatched so as to be delivered on the 10th.

It is particularly requested that care be taken to deliver the several Works to the Society's Agents, or to the Queen's Hall, as considerable trouble and disappointment have been occasioned by inattention.—By order.

EXHIBITION OF CHROMO-LITHO-

GRAPHS, at Messrs. ROWNEY and Co.'s Fine Art Gallery, 32, Rathbone-place. The collection comprises specimens of this beautiful art, after Turner, Stanfield, Roberts, Cattmole, Mulready, Hunt, Richardson, Copley Fielding, Prout, and many other eminent artists. Open daily, from 11 to 7 o'clock. Admission free on signing visitors' book.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS

GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—

Turner, R.A.	Cooke, A.R.A.	Herring, Sen.	Duffield
Stothart, R.A.	Dobson,	Hulme	Bennett
Frith, R.A.	A.R.A.	Hering	W. C. Smith,
Ward, R.A.	O'Neill, A.R.A.	Hemley	Topham
Roberts, R.A.	J. Linnell, Sen.	Muller	Crome
Ety, R.A.	G. Lance	Percy	Lewis
Creswick, R.A.	Faet	Holmes	Havler
Elmore, R.A.	Bright	Niemann	W. Hunt
Mulready, R.A.	Le Jeune	W. Hunt	M'Kewan
MacIse, R.A.	Baxter	Duncan	E. Hughes
Cooper, R.A.	Nasmyth	Cattmole	Rowbotham
Frost, A.R.A.	A. Johnston	Taylor	Mutrie.
Poole, A.R.A.	Smallfield		

The Manufacture of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

TO be LET, the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, during the provincial tour of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry. For particulars, &c., address "G. P. R.," at the above Gallery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, without reserve, on MONDAY, JULY 23, and the Four following days.

This stock, the property of the late Mr. WM. DAVISON, Publisher, Alnwick, comprises above FIVE TONS of TYPE and STEREOTYPE, REMAINERS, COPYRIGHTS, COPPER PLATES, near 500 WOODCUTS by BEWICK, the Stereotype Plates of numerous Children's Books, School Books, &c., Stereo. Grammes, mounted and unmounted; the Stereotype Foundry Plant; Bookbinders' Presses and Tools; and the Presses and Type of a well-arranged and extensive Printing Office.

HENRY GILPIN, Auctioneer.

The whole of the Stock may be viewed five days previous to the day of Sale, at the Auction-rooms, No. 14, Market-street, Newcastle, and further particulars may be known on application to the Executor, Mr. DAVISON, Alnwick; or to Mr. FORDICE, Publisher, 16, New Bridge-street, Newcastle.

NEWSPAPERS and PRINTING

MATERIALS for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Bargain. The COPYRIGHT of the following GLASGOW NEWSPAPERS, together with the PRINTING PLANT, &c., belonging to the Sequestered Estate of ROBERT BUCHANAN, Newspaper Proprietor, Printer, and Publisher, in Glasgow:

"THE GLASGOW SENTINEL."—This paper has been established for Ten Years, and circulates extensively in Glasgow and the surrounding districts. It is ultra-Liberal in its Political Principles, and in the manner of their advocacy clear and decided. It is recognised over Scotland as the organ of the more liberal section of the middle and the more intelligent portion of the working classes, and from the confidence reposed in it by its subscribers, the sale is less fluctuating than that of any weekly paper in the country. It also commands a large and respectable class of Advertisements. The *Sentinel* is a Double Sheet, same size as the London Times, and is published every Saturday, price Twopenny-halfpenny.

"THE GLASGOW TIMES."—This paper is published every Wednesday morning. Its political principles are Liberal, and its general tone independent. A considerable portion of each publication is devoted to general Literature and Tales; and, as a mid-week paper, it has a good circulation and a fair share of Advertisements. It is a Single Sheet, with four pages of six columns each. Price One Penny.

"THE PENNY POST."—This paper has been established upwards of Four Years, and has the largest circulation of any paper in Scotland. It embraces both Literature and Politics, contains the News of the Week, with Leaders on the general Topics of the Day, as well as ably-written Tales of Fiction, features which have secured for it its unrivalled circulation. It is one of the very best mediums for ordinary trade announcements, and hence its advertising connection is respectable and extensive. Size same as the *Glasgow Times*.

These Journals are most desirable investments, and are at present yielding a liberal return, which, with care and attention, might be greatly increased, as their circulation and advertising connection might easily be improved.

The PRINTING PLANT, including one Double Cylinder and one Single Cylinder Printing Machine (by Brown), as good as new, Hand Presses, Types, and whole Furniture and Fittings of the Newspaper offices; and JOB-PRINTING BUSINESS, conform to inventory in the hands of the Trustee. As also the Lease of the Printing and Publishing Premises.

The Trustee on the estate is prepared to exhibit inventories, allow inspection of the business books, and give every information to intending purchasers. He will also receive, up till the 21st day of July, written offers for a private purchase of the whole Newspaper Plant, Business, and Lease. In the event, however, of a private sale not being concluded on or before that date, the whole will be exposed for SALE by Public Auction, in One Lot, within the Crow Hotel, George-square, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July next, at One o'clock p.m.

For further particulars apply to Mr. ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant, 68, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow. Trustee on the Estate; JAMES MACBRIDE, Writer, 97, West George-street, there; or, BURN and CO., Auctioneers, Glasgow, 29th June, 1860. 9, Exchange-place, there.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

The Committee of the Savage Club have the honour to announce that a DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE will take place under their direction at the above Theatre, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860, for the BENEFIT of the WIDOW and CHILDREN of the late ROBERT B. BROUGH.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the following Metropolitan Managers—B. Webster, Esq., Theatre Royal, Adelphi; J. B. Buckstone, Esq., Theatre Royal, Haymarket; F. Robson, Esq., W. S. Enden, Esq., Royal Olympic Theatre; A. Harris, Esq., Royal Princess's Theatre; Miss Swanborough, Royal Strand Theatre—have, with the utmost promptitude and liberality, given their valuable co-operation by permitting principal Members of their respective Companies to appear.

The Programme will embrace the following attractive performances:—*CRUEL TO BE KIND*.—Mr. Crenutius Brown, Mr. A. Harris; Mr. Cognovit Blackstone, Mr. Garden; Mr. Constance Trelawney, Miss Carlotta Leclercq; Lucy Brown, Miss Rosa Leclercq; Miss Sacharissa, Mrs. Weston.

AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS, Written and Delivered by Mr. G. A. Sala.

THE LIT OF THE PIGTAILS.—Sir Noah Starchington, Mr. Parselle; Mr. Swellington, Miss J. Clarke; Daddies, Mr. J. Bland; Lady Starchington, Miss M. Oliver; Mrs. Swellington, Miss Bufon; Tabitha Fidget, Mrs. Selby.

Miss Louise Leclercq will dance a favourite Pas Seul.

ROBERT B. BROUGH'S POEM of "GODIVA" will be recited by Mr. Leicester Buckingham.

THE CELEBRATED MILK-MAID SCENE from the *WILLOW COPSE*.—Augustus, Mr. J. L. Toole; Staggers, Mr. Paul Bedford; Meg, Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar).

FITZMYTH OF FITZMYTH THE HALL.—Fitzmyth of Fitzmyth the Hall, Buckstone; Ferdinand (her original character), Mr. W. Farren; Gregory, Mr. Rogers; Mrs. Fitzmyth, Mrs. Wilkins; Penelope, Miss Henrade.

To conclude with the Burlesque written by the Brothers Brough, entitled *THE ENCHANTED ISLE*.—An original Prologue, written expressly by Mr. Shirley Brooks, will be spoken by Mrs. Stirling. Ferdinand (her original character), Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar); Ariel, Miss Kate Terry; Miranda, Miss Fanny Stirling (who will on this occasion make her first appearance in London); Caliban, Mr. Francis Talford; Prospero, Mr. Leicester Buckingham; Alonso, Mr. George Cruikshank; Gonzalo, Mr. W. H. Angell; Eassa di Baccastoppa, Mr. J. Deffett Francis; Smutifacio, Mr. John Hollingshead. Lords, Courtiers, and Sailors, by Members of the Savage Club. Fairies on duty, by the celebrated Princess's Rifle Corps.

The Musical arrangements of the Burlesque will be under the direction of Mr. J. Barnard, of the Royal Olympic Theatre. Subscriptions to the separate Donation Fund will be received at Messrs. Coutts and Co.

Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, from 2l. 2s. upwards; Stalls, 1l. 1s.; Dress Circle, 7s.; First Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 3s. 6d. Admission to the Stalls can be obtained only by means of vouchers issued by the Committee, for which application should be made, by letter, to ANDREW HALLIDAY, Esq., Honorary Secretary, at the Office of the Dramatic Authors' Society, 10, Lancaster-place, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Tickets for the Stalls will be issued in exchange for the vouchers granted, on application at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, or at SAM'S Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street. Tickets for Private Boxes and all parts of the house (Stalls excepted) may be obtained of the principal Libraries, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

MUSIC.

JULIEN FESTIVAL, at the Royal Surrey

Gardens, on Tuesday, July 31, for the benefit of Madame Julien, on which occasion the proprietor of the Royal Surrey Gardens has in the most generous manner placed the entire establishment and the proceeds at the disposal of Madame Julien. The most celebrated artists in London have volunteered their valuable services. Further particulars will be duly announced. Admission 1s.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOM.

The extensive alterations, repairs, and elegant decorations of this BIJOU THEATRE being now completed, the same may be RENTED for concerts, entertainments, &c., by the night or otherwise. It is particularly adapted for amateur performances, as it contains two tiers of private boxes, pit, stalls, &c., the stage being fitted up with appropriate scenery, gas, &c., in fact all the appliances requisite for operatic and dramatic representations.

For cards to view, terms, &c., apply at HAMMOND'S, 214, Regent-street; or at MAPLESON and Co.'s, British and Foreign Musical Agency, Clarence-chambers, 12, Haymarket.

MR. MELCHOR WINTER, primo tenore

of Miss Marian Fyne's English Opera Company.—The above company having concluded their provincial tour, Mr. MELCHOR WINTER is again at liberty to accept ENGAGEMENTS for Concerts, Oratorios, and English or Italian Opera.

Address 17, St. James's-square, Notting-hill, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEVEN'S EDITION of SHAK-

SPEARE, in 22 volumes, complete, to be SOLD for Eight Guineas; also, other Old and Rare Works.

Application, by letter, to LIBER, Post-office, Islington, N.

SICILY.—For SALE, at a moderate price,

TEN BEAUTIFUL DRAWINGS in TEMPERA, by F. Zerilli, framed and glazed, comprising Views of Palermo, Syracuse, Catania, and Mount Etna, Messina, &c.

To be seen at FOSZINI'S, Carver and Gilder, 22, Hutton-garden.

L'HOTEL BRYON, near the Chateau de

Chillon, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva. A few minutes' walk from the landing-place for steamboats and the Italian Railway, continues to receive foreign families comfortably, and at a moderate charge.

APPRENTICE, in or out door, WANTED,

by a picture restorer, cleaner, &c., for five or seven years. He will receive also instruction in the rudiments of oil painting.

Address Mr. H. ASH, 2, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, W.

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Scientific Institution are about to enter upon the occupation of the Croydon Public Hall, and will shortly proceed to the election of a LIBRARIAN, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the interests of the Institution. The Committee prefer a married man, whose wife would superintend the cleaning of the Hall and Rooms. Salary for Librarian 60l.; Housekeeper 20l. per annum; no accommodation for residence in the building.

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CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK 65

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LITERATURE:—

Biography:

Life and Speeches of Abraham Lincoln 66

Memorials of Thomas Hood 67

Voyages and Travels:

Andros's Pen and Pencil Sketches of a Holiday Scamper 68

In Spain 68

Salmon-Fishing in Canada 68

Poetry:

Poems, by "L." 69

Enoch. By R. Stafford 69

Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Thousand Years Ago... 69

Thomas's (Mrs.) Autumnal Leaves 69

The Romance of Brutus and Trojan 69

Spitta's Lyra Domestica..... 69

Portraits of the Home Circuit Bar 70

The Song of Solomon in Verse 70

Religion:

Brown's Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans ... 70

The Religious Tendencies of the Age 70

Collis's Ponticulus Latinus 71

Short Notices 71

Miscellaneous:

Vilmar's Geschichte der Deutschen National Literatur 71

Worcester's Dictionary of the English Language..... 72

Peacock's The Repressor of over-much Blaming of the Clergy 74

My Wife's Domain 75

Sala's Report of the Grand Volunteer Review 75

Scofield's Report of the Royal Rifle Match at Wimbledon Common 75

Short Notices 75

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, SCIENCE, ART, &c.:*Music and Musicians* 76

Concerts for the Ensuing Week 77

Musical and Dramatic Gossip 77

Art and Artists 77*Science and Inventions:*

British Association for the Advancement of Science ... 78

Meetings of the Societies 79

Scientific Items 80

Miscellaneous 80**BOOKSELLERS' RECORD:—**

Books and Booksellers, &c. 81

Books Wanted to Purchase 84

Coming Sales by Auction..... 84

Reports of Sales by Auction 85

Books Recently Published 85

ADVERTISEMENTS..... 61, 62, 63, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD.—The publication of the concluding portion of this History is unavoidably deferred for a week.

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OF THE PAPERS read at the Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the most interesting in a philological point of view was one by the Rev. Dr. HINCKS, bearing the somewhat eccentric title, "On certain Ethnological Boulders, and their probable origin." When the title of this paper was announced, there was no little speculation as to what was the nature of these "ethnological boulders,"—some opining that they were real, material boulders, to which Dr. HINCKS had somehow or other contrived to give an ethnological significance. When, however, the paper came to be read, it appeared that the boulders in question were Indo-European words, which the author had discovered in Assyrian inscriptions, and by which he believed that he could trace the migration of the ancestors of the Hellenic, as distinguished from the Pelagic, Greeks from the north of Europe, over the Caucasus, and across the Bosphorus. He believed that this migration was synchronous with that of the Persians, who came with them over the Caucasus, and separated from them afterward. A branch of them passed into Syria, and were known to the Egyptians as Luthen or Lâthen; and the date of this migration is thus determined. It occurred under the 18th Egyptian dynasty. The first word which occurred in the inscriptions, which he pronounced to be obviously Indo-European, was *ligwindinas*, the name of an animal in the accusative plural. In the inscription on "the great slab or altar" found by Mr. LAYARD in the N. W. palace at Nimrud, the king says that these animals "alive I took captive." This word Dr. HINCKS supposed to correspond to the *λεωνταίνης* of Classical Greek; but *λεων* was a secondary term for "lion;"—the participle of a verb which was itself derived from the primary *λεω*. We should thus have a more ancient form of the above word *λεωνταίνης*; the *u* having been probably substituted for *iv*, as a mode of lengthening the short vowel of the root. The other word which Dr. HINCKS believed to be Indo-European was *Lâsanan*, used as a genitive plural, but certainly not, as was once supposed, the genitive of the Semitic word for "tongue;" as this would be *lisanâti*. He believed this word to be the *λαών* of Classical Greek. The termination *ων* is, according to Bopp, derived from a more ancient *ων* which we have here. The Assyrian *â* was sounded as our *a* in "fall" or in "father;" when short it might have the sound of *o* in "folly," as well as that of *a* in "fat." The Assyrian *Arauta* became in Greek *ῥαύτης*. The omission of the *v* in the former word takes place under the same circumstances as in the latter. The Hellenes, in course of time, frequently dropped both *v* and *τ*, when they stood alone between two vowels. This happened, according to Dr. HINCKS, when they were substitutes for an original *τ* pronounced *th*. Thus in the third declension the plural nominative was originally *τῶν* (*eth*), from which the genitive *των* (*ethon*) would be derived. This final *th* sometimes became *τ* and sometimes *ν*; in the first person plural, originally ending in *μῶν* (*meth*), we have *μιν*, and dialectically *μιν*. So the adjectival form *ῥαύτης*, corresponds to the Sanskrit form in *i*, *i*, the suffix *in* having been originally *ith*. The two words are thus shown to be what the Germans would call Ur-Griechische, or, at any rate, closely akin to it. In order to trace its affinities further, it seemed good to consider a third word of the same language, *Kustaspi*, the name of a king of Kummukh or Commagene, who is mentioned as paying tribute to Tiglath Pileser II. in company with Rezin of Damascus and Menahem of Samaria. It seems like that of the father of Darius; but it is not so like as it at first appears. *Wistaspa* is in Persian of the second declension, and has for its genitive *Wistaspahyâ*; but *Kustaspi* is a nominative of the third declension, and would have for its genitive *Kustaspinas*. It is curious that Herodotus declines the name of Hystaspes thus; he makes the genitive *ῥαύτης*; but this addition of the suffix to a compound of this kind is quite opposed to the genius of the Persian and Sanskrit languages. Yet we have it in this language both in this proper name and in *ligwindinas*. The circumstance, however, of *aspa* signifying "a horse" in the language of this people as well as in Persian; and that of their worshipping the sun as the Persians did (the peculiar worship of the sun in Egypt during the latter part of the 18th dynasty having been introduced by them), show a close connection with the Persians, from whom they must have parted company not long before their appearance in Syria. Dr. HINCKS considers them to have been Letto-Slavonians. The three grounds on which he thinks this probable are these: 1. This sub-family of the Indo-Europeans joined the component elements of compound words without a vowel. So in the compound *lig-windinas*. 2. *Wida*, in the sense of "likeness," is an Old Persian word, used precisely as here. 3. The name "Let" was applied to this people by themselves, precisely as to the actual Lithuanians. It signified "the people." The Assyrians applied it to them, exactly as the Egyptians applied the Semitic term *'Ammu* to the people in whose language that term signified "peoples." These considerations are of great interest to philologists, affording, as they do, very remarkable testimony as to what may be called the Geology of Language.

O BPETTANIKOZ AETHP (*The British Star*) is now a decided fact, for, at the present publishing price, and the large list of subscribers already accumulated, it cannot fail to pay. The second number is much larger and better got out than the first. The sigma in the heading is amended; the illustrations are good, and the literary contents good and various. Those who accuse the *British Star* of Russian origin may find some support for their theory in the pre-eminence given to the supposed delinquency of Turkey in the matter of the Syrian massacres, and in the encouragement of the Italian disturbances. To the former subject nearly a quarter of the number is devoted, and we can scarcely turn a leaf without coming upon something of *Οι Χριστιανοί εν Συρία*. The principal leading article on this subject is so menacing that we beg to subjoin a quotation from it, to show the sort of *pabulum* offered for the consideration of the Hellenes.

It would be unavailable were we to conceal that the position of the Turkish Empire after the Crimean war has by no means changed in the face of Europe. At other times this dynasty moved instinctively or optionally round its axis; but nowadays the impulses and reactions of the other European States have laid down for her a new orbit round the sun of civilisation, about which Turkey and all her elements must revolve, and the slightest deviation would but involve it in greater disorders. The rehearsal of an Eastern question, or of a second Crimean war, would be fraught with disastrous consequences. The success of the latter, if any, is such as to have often urged the Porte to repeat the words uttered by Amurat II., after the victory of Varna in 1444, when he exclaimed that "Two such victories would ruin my kingdom." The repetition of another Eastern question would be followed by a new occupation, no matter by whom or for how long; then a commercial crisis, new financial perplexities, new loans, new diffidence, new rise in prices, new and unexpected reverses; lastly, that wretched gangrene of state, susceptible of no other remedy but surgical operation over some of its vital members.

Our readers will have observed that the clause of the Census Bill has been withdrawn, which would have required all householders, in April 1861, to send in a description of the religion professed by each inmate. Had the clause been preserved, it ought certainly, in order that everything should be complete, have been carried into operation on the first day of the month. What a premium it would have offered to worshippers of hypocritical respectability! How many hundred thousand persons would on the April day in question have been suddenly converted into staunch members of the Established Church! How sternly would they have resisted the unrighteous imputation that they were in the habit of preferring the nasal twang of the seedy-coated Dissenter to the mellifluous accents of the well-attired Churchman! After all, we think the Church of England is very well rid of these disreputable proselytes—proselytes of the gate very much more than of righteousness. Imagine, too, the commotion that would have been created in a popular hotel: the waiters rushing up and down stairs to get the boots and the religions of their tired customers who had arrived late the night before; and blunderingly assigning the buttered toast and religious opinions of some travelling CHADBAND to the respected vicar of a High Church parish. Doubtless BOXFACE would in many cases have served his customers with creeds as well as wines, and on somewhat similar conditions; giving free-handed customers, who did not too closely scan his tariff, the benefit of belonging to whatever religion he himself thought best, while grumblers or economical wayfarers were relegated to his Coventry of creeds. Seriously speaking, we think that a great many hard words have been very needlessly lavished on those Dissenters who objected to a clause which they must have seen at a glance would have stamped the prestige of statistical accuracy on figures which could not be otherwise than untrue, and which we have little doubt would have been adverse to themselves. We do not attach much value to the statistics of 1851, so far as they have been brought to bear upon the various creeds of the English nation; but we should have attached infinitely less to the returns of 1861, had the obnoxious clause in question been preserved.

National education in Ireland has been a bone of contention for long years past, although the moderate men on both sides, Protestant and Roman Catholic, are quite contented to "let well alone." We are not now going to enter into any controversy on this point, the mere mention of which has about the same influence on certain members of the Churches of England and Rome as a red rag has upon an ill-tempered turkey-cock. Nevertheless we say, let the present system of National Education in Ireland remain unchanged until very much better reasons are given for a new régime than those adduced by Messrs. BUTT and WHITESIDE on Tuesday last in the House of Commons. The "denominational system," as it is pedantically termed, may have its excellences; but we see no reason whatever why it should not sanction, as in fact it does under another name in France, an educational grant to the Jews, or even to the Mormons, as long as they do not infringe the law of bigamy. The present system of the National Board has conferred incalculable benefits on Ireland. It has given hundreds of thousands of children an admirable education at a nominal cost. It has taught young children of the two opposing religious sects in Ireland that they might play cricket together without seriously risking the salvation of their souls. It has softened down the hot enthusiasm of the zealous Protestant clergyman and the no less zealous Roman Catholic priest, and taught each of them that honest gentlemen might possibly exist under differently-made cassocks. It has, in a word, done a vast amount of good, though perhaps not in the pleasantest way, to the extreme and, we doubt not, conscientious advocates of the two opposing religions. *Apròpos* of advocacy, one of Mr. WHITESIDE'S strongest

arguments is, that Archbishop WHATELY maintains that the rules which regulate the Educational Board are "capable of various interpretations, and most imperfect in composition and phraseology." Then, we say, let Archbishop WHATELY amend them, as a good grammarian, a warm admirer of National education, and a man who will scorn to make a quibble prevail. One of the greatest triumphs for the advocates of national education should be, that the ARCHBISHOP of ARMAGH, the constant and inveterate opponent of this system of education, has at length partially succumbed, and owned that it is very much better than none at all. This is a great deal to come from Archbishop BERESFORD, and, we doubt not, will have due weight with those of his clergy who so tenderly watched the bias of their diocesan. Into the *crambe repetita* of the arguments for and against national education we decline to enter. Let those persons who wish to learn its real weakness and its real strength read the speeches of Messrs. BUTT and WHITESIDE, and Mr. CARDWELL's triumphant rejoinder.

The most important change which has lately taken place in the metropolitan press is the conversion of the *Standard* into a penny evening paper. The proprietors have evidently great confidence in the penny, the refusal of the Lords to repeal the duty notwithstanding; for they still give eight pages of full size, and the quality of the literature certainly betrays no false economy

in that branch of management. Another noticeable fact in connection with cheap literature is the establishment of sundry cheap organs specially devoted to certain distinct branches of trade. There is the *Chemist and Druggist*, and the *Ironmonger*, and others; and a curious feature about these *fliegende blätter* is that their contributors are for the most part professional journalists and popular essayists. When we know that the principal writer for a Reform Association dated his vaticinations from a lunatic asylum, we cease to be surprised at anything in periodical literature; but the idea of either "Young" or "Old Grub-street" undertaking to teach the British tradesman how to manage his shop has, at least, the charm of novelty. We hope, however, that some of those literary gentlemen who are versed in what may be called the romance of business will be candid enough with their constituents to rub the gilt off the numerous trade swindles which, if report be no liar, are held to be "quite in the way of business." The eye that can detect the smallest flaw in the Constitution ought to be equally quick at discovering the sand in the sugar, or the bone-dust in the flour.

We are requested to announce that Dr. JAMES R. BALLANTYNE (of the College of Benares), the eminent Sanscrit scholar, and candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, has received the appointment of Librarian at the East India House, vacant through the death of Professor H. H. WILSON.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life and Speeches of Abraham Lincoln. H. Dayton: New York.

MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, his biographer informs us, stands "six feet four in his stockings," and has many other qualities highly commendatory of a candidate for the American Presidency. He appears to be generally known amongst his countrymen as "Old Uncle Abe" and "Honest old Abe." These titles may not savour much of the dignity which we denizens of the Old World are in the habit of attaching to the position of those who aspire to be the rulers of men; but they are suggestive, if they have any meaning at all, of a man who has won the affection of his neighbours, and who, if he be elevated to the first place among them, will owe his elevation to characteristics of which no one need be ashamed. Indeed, if, as has been asserted—and also emphatically denied—"an honest man" (no matter what his height) "is the noblest work of God," an honest man six feet four in his stockings must be a kind of demigod. Saul's chief recommendation for the Kingship was that he was a head taller than the rest of the congregation: so there is a precedent for election on the yard-measure principle. But Mr. Lincoln is not only a very tall man, and "looked up to" by Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who himself stands six feet three, but he is a Republican, and the chief political opponent of Mr. Douglas, the Democrat candidate. And it is from the speeches which he has from time to time delivered in opposition to Mr. Douglas, that we gather some idea of his mental qualifications. For this is but a paste-and-scissors biography, as its author frankly confesses in his preface, published merely for the purpose of promoting the success of Mr. Lincoln, after the fashion of "The Life of Stephen A. Douglas," reviewed a few weeks ago in the CRITIC. We collect, then, from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, that he has a mind rather of the straightforward than of the subtle order; that he rather seizes upon great and prominent facts and argues from them to plain conclusions, than builds up elegant but fragile theories upon the treacherous basis of fanciful speculation; that he is earnest more than passionate, and commanding more than persuasive. Indeed, every one of his speeches which we have read bears upon the face of it evidence that he is "Honest old Abe."

Mr. Lincoln's chief recommendation in the eyes of Englishmen will be that he is strongly opposed to slavery. Not that he is so much an abolitionist as an ultimate-extinctionist; he has not the burning hatred of it which distinguished Clarkson and Wilberforce, Buxton and Brougham; he is no advocate for spending millions of money and ruining thousands of his fellow-citizens to free his country from the reproach of allowing man to be the chattel of his fellow-man; he hopes to cure this weakness in the constitution of his country by the simple process of doing nothing which shall add thereto, and doing everything which shall prevent its spread; so that at last, having nothing whereon to feed itself, it may die out altogether. Even Mr. Lincoln would not marry a coloured lady, or give his daughter to a coloured gentleman; he will not believe that civilisation and Christianity can remove the spots from the leopard and change the skin of the Ethiopian; he sees a radical inferiority in the African race which must ever preclude them from being socially and politically the equals of the white men; he would not make negroes voters or jurors; he would not qualify them to hold office; he would not permit them intermarriage with white people; he would allow to them simply the rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" he holds that the negro is not his "equal in many respects, certainly not in colour;" "but in the right to eat the bread without the leave of anybody else which his own hand earns," the negro is his "equal, and the

equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every other man." In fact, it is very likely that Mr. Lincoln, with all his horror of slavery, would have declined to sit at table with Mrs. Putnam had he been her fellow-passenger a short time ago in a certain vessel belonging to Sir Samuel Cunard. His idea of *equality of colour* is extremely novel and original: we had thought, hitherto, that the inferiority of the African was implied not so much from his complexion as from his physical, moral, and intellectual endowments; from the fact that Africans as a nation had never distinguished themselves as other nations in leading, controlling, and impressing the world; and from certain olfactory considerations of which it is unnecessary to treat at any length. According to Mr. Lincoln's theory a fair man, who has become bronzed in the service of his country, should incontinently lose caste; a bilious-looking valetudinarian, *ceteris paribus*, is the superior of an agile Red Indian; and the fact of being born in the tropics, where a dark skin is a wise and beneficent provision of the Almighty, in his opinion stamps a man with an irretrievable inferiority.

The "honesty" of "Old Uncle Abe" is clearly exhibited in his speech delivered January 12th, 1848, in the House of Representatives, upon the question of the *war with Mexico*; when he argued that the true boundary between Texas and Mexico was the uninhabited country between the western bank of the Nueces and the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, and that General Taylor was ordered "into the midst of a peaceful Mexican settlement purposely to bring on a war." We feel as we read that he here speaks not as the partisan but as the upright man of honour, who prefers that his country should be famous rather for justice than for power, for firmness and moderation, than for impetuosity and ambition.

It has already been stated that Mr. Lincoln is a Republican; he began his political life as an "Old-line Whig;" but upon the old Whig party becoming almost extinct, he joined the ranks of inchoate Republicanism. He appears to hold much the same views as Mr. Seward, who is perhaps better known in England, and in certain portions of the United States is more popular than Mr. Lincoln; but the latter, as was made evident by his nomination at the Chicago Convention, is more acceptable throughout the Union.

A dignified procedure is by no means characteristic of English elections in general; but Americans out-do us in that respect; their language is a little coarser, and their allusions to a candidate's occupation in early life are more familiar. It is not, therefore, very surprising that a gentleman from Ohio should have spoken in this wise: "I desire to second the nomination of the man who can split rails and maul Democrats, Abraham Lincoln." Lively as are our *Outre-manche* allies, who (we know) elect their ruler by universal suffrage, they would hardly go to the amusing extent of proposing "Old Uncle Nap, who can write books on artillery and maul Austrians," or venture to take the liberty of designating him "Honest old Nap." There are sure to be some who will be anxious to know all they can about Mr. Lincoln, and we can fortunately give them a good idea, for American biographers are very full in their accounts of individuals. If a man have a squint, or a wart upon his nose, or a varicose vein, or any kind of blemish, his most attached friend, worshipper, and biographer couldn't find it in his heart to pass over it. The reverend gentleman who, for the gratification of his own and posterity's curiosity, so far overcame his grief for a lost friend, and the respect he owed to that friend's infirmities, as to uncover Lord Byron's helpless corpse and peer (more churlish than Peeping Tom) at the dead man's withered extremities, was worthy to have been

an American. Only from such an one could we expect more detail than is vouchsafed by our author.

We have already said that Mr. Lincoln is six feet four in his stockings. He was born Feb. 12, 1808, in the county of Hardin, Kentucky. At eight years old, after the death of his father, he was removed to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, where "young Lincoln" learnt more about the rifle than law or politics." "At the age of twenty-one he removed to the State of Illinois. . . . The first year he passed in Macon county, in hard labour upon a farm, where he and a fellow-labourer . . . in the year 1830 split 3000 rails." He was captain of a company of volunteers in the Black-Hawk war. After the conclusion of the war Mr. Lincoln practised surveying. This business being ruined by the financial crash of 1837, he directed his attention to the study of law, and became very distinguished as an advocate. In his youth he was "the swiftest runner, the best jumper, and the strongest wrestler amongst his fellows," and his manhood has not discredited his youth.

Mr. Lincoln's frame, we are told, is gaunt and wiry; his arms are described as long, and his lower limbs as not disproportioned to his body. He walks firmly, but never briskly, with his head inclined forward and his hands clasped behind his back. He isn't fashionable, but he is clean, we are happy to say; and though he is careless, he is not a sloven. It is supposed that he doesn't owe anybody a dollar, being very cautious in money matters. He loves a good dinner, and he eats with the appetite (we don't know whether it is large or small) which goes with a great brain. It is interesting to know that his food is plain and nutritious; but we are sorry to learn that he never drinks intoxicating liquors—not even a glass of wine. Dean Close will be glad to hear that he doesn't use tobacco at all; he neither "chaws" nor smokes, nor, we believe, "snuffs;" nobody ever accused him of a licentious act, and he never uses profane language; only a friend says he was *once* overheard saying: "They shan't do it, d—n 'em." His bitterest feelings, however, never carry him beyond that.

We forgot to mention that he is not handsome; he has dark grey eyes; black hair, thin and wiry; his head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that defies description—perhaps there are too many bumps. "His manner before a popular assembly" is apparently very like that of Mr. P. Bedford, for "when he desires to make a point" he "produces a shrug of the shoulders and elevation of his eyebrows, a depression of his mouth, and a general malformation of countenance so comically awkward that it never fails to 'bring down the house.'" If something of this kind were introduced into our House of Commons, it might relieve the tedium of honourable members.

Attached to the Life of Mr. Lincoln is a "Sketch of the Life of Hannibal Hamlin," who is the Republican candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Hamlin originally belonged to the Democratic party, but publicly withdrew from it in 1856.

Memorials of Thomas Hood. Collected, arranged, and edited by his Daughter. With a preface and notes by his Son. Illustrated with Copies from his own Sketches. 2 vols. London: Edward Moxon and Co. 1860.

"SOME PERSONS do not object to sick people," says Charles Lamb; "I candidly confess that I hate them." Nevertheless that kindest of all cynics would have readily admitted that Thomas Hood was an exception to the general rule that sick persons are disagreeable objects, whom every one should avoid if he could. Nearly all Hood's short life was spent in attempting to escape from Death. As he himself puts it:

I'm sick of gruel, and the dietetics;
I'm sick of pills, and sicker of emetics;
I'm sick of pulses' tardiness or quickness;
I'm sick of blood, its thinness or its thickness;—
In short, within a word I'm sick of sickness.

This life of "long disease" came to an end just when Hood had completed his forty-sixth year. Nor did the external circumstances of that life tend to alleviate his confirmed ill health. Poverty, or at least straitened means, were his portion throughout all his days; but with what patience and happy fortitude he bore his lot these volumes bear loving testimony.

Biographies written by near relatives are for the most part objectionable. The child cannot, and indeed ought not, to be a rigid, or perhaps even an impartial, judge of the father; and panegyrics come best from the comparative outsider. In making these remarks we are not bringing any charge against the editors of the volume before us. True affection is nearly always in good taste; and the fifteen years which have passed since the death of Thomas Hood have doubtless allowed time for grief to subside into tender, hallowed recollection. The editors of these memorials have for the most part allowed their dead father to speak for himself, and contented themselves with explaining some of the innumerable allusions in his letters which the writer's peculiar style and lapse of time have now made somewhat recondite. On the whole, we can scarcely venture to affirm that the work is a very interesting one. Never was a life more barren of incident than that of Hood; and the endless quips and cranks in his letters will after a time, we fancy, pall upon the palate of the most inveterate punster. One thing we learn from these volumes, viz., that Mrs. Hood was one in ten thousand, and that the husband of such a woman could scarcely be considered unfortunate in life. Those of her letters which we have in the present work will give the readers a high opinion of her intellectual powers. The failure of a firm at the end of

the year 1834 involved Hood in pecuniary difficulties, from which he never could entirely rescue himself. In 1835 he determined on taking up his residence at Coblenz, and he remained abroad until about the end of 1839.

Here is a picture of life in Coblenz:

Jane in bed, smothered in pillows and blankets, suffering from a terribly inflamed eye. In rushes our maid and, without any warning, suddenly envelops her head in a baker's meal-sack hot out of the oven! prescribed as a sudorific and the best thing in the world for an inflamed eye by the baker's wife (there's nothing like leather!) What between the suddenness of the attack and her strong sense of the fun of the thing, Jane lay helplessly laughing for awhile and heard Gradle coax off the children with "Coom schön babie—coom schöne Fannische—mama kranke!" Encore! I sent a pair of light trousers which were spotted with ink to be dyed black; after six weeks they came back like a jackdaw, part black, part grey. I put my hands in the pockets like an Englishman, and they came out like an African's. I think seriously of giving them to a chimney-sweep who goes by here; full-grown, long-nosed, and so like the devil I wonder Fanny has never dreamed of him. There were two; but the other was stoved to death the other day at our neighbour the general's. They lit a fire under him when he was up. Our Dr. B—, who was sent for, told me gravely, that he could not revive him, for when he came the man was *black in the face!*"

I forgot to tell you that when Gradle first proposed the hot flour prescription of the baker's wife, Jane had flattered herself that it was only a little paper bag of hot flour; and it was only when she was tucked in that she began to feel what a *cake* she was! I wonder what they do for rheumatism! God bless you!—Yours ever truly,

T. Hood.

Hood does not appear to have been very favourably impressed with the manners and customs of his Coblenz acquaintances. He complains bitterly that the tradesmen and innkeepers had one tariff for the English and another for the German gentleman; and that they were not well pleased with the former customer, although they exacted from him an extra profit of thirty-three per cent. Here is an Iliad of petty woes:

I will now give you a sketch of our departure from Coblenz. Beautiful as the Rhine is, I left its banks without the slightest regret. Coblenz I was particularly delighted to turn my back upon, for it was associated with nothing but illness, suffering, disgust, and vexation of spirit. I left not a single friend or acquaintance with a sigh, Lieutenant de Franck being at Bromberg since October, and everything I had to do with the people, especially at the end, was attended by circumstances of a kind almost to disgust one with human nature. The history of our last ten days would present only a series of petty robberies, just short of open force: lying, dissimulation, treachery, "malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness."

First, a shopkeeper took a shilling, or its German equivalent, and swore it was only sixpence; then the work-girl stole a handsome book, a recent present from London to Fanny; then came a bill for half-a-year instead of a quarter; then our maid grumbled because, as we were going away, our tradespeople no longer tipped her; and then our landlord, knowing our witness was at Bromberg, flatly denied a verbal agreement, and wanted to make me repair, &c. As a sample of his conscience, he demanded sixteen dollars for whitewashing. I sent for a man, who offered to whitewash the whole place for four and a half, and the rascal himself took six. He, moreover, conducted himself so that I threatened him with a *gens d'arme*, whereupon he retreated, and vented himself by shouting, "Dumme Engländer! Stupid Englishers!" from the top of his own stairs.

Between our broken German and his broken French it made a tolerable farce. Then a civil functionary and his wife condescended to call and beg some of our furniture and our stock of wood! In fact, they cheated us to the water's edge; for Jane called to pay a bookseller a door or two from the packet office, and he made her pay for a book we had never had. And, finally, Jane only discovered yesterday, that at the very last of the packing the maid (not the old thief that you saw, but another) had abstracted a new unworn worked collar. This is but a sample of the usual style. In short, with cheating and downright thieving, I doubt whether we have economised much. At least we might have lived in England in the same style (i.e., without carpets and other comforts, according to the national custom here) for the same money.

Nevertheless, Hood was greatly pleased when his poem of "Eugene Aram" was published in a German translation. We give a second Coblenz adventure:

We have been once or twice to Lahnstein, a favourite resort here, on the river Lahn, where we have obtained the credit of fishing with "a spell," on account of our success when the old native anglers had failed, simply because we fished at the top and they at the bottom. They have no notion of fly-fishing. The only attempt we ever saw was a captain of Engineers gravely fishing in the Moselle with a hackle-fly and a worm, at once; but the *infancy* of his art may excuse the *tops* and *bottoms*. For the sake of Mrs. Dilke, I must relate two adventures at Lahnstein, the first almost as laughable as Mr. L—'s. Whilst we were fishing, all of a sudden I missed De Franck, but spied him at last up to his neck in the middle of two rocks, between which he had slipped in jumping from one to another. He made a strange figure when he came out—the best lay figure for a river-god imaginable—for German sporting jackets have an infinity of pockets, and there was a separate jet of water from every one, as well as from his sleeves, trousers, and each spout of his drowned moustachios (N.B. they're very long). He did not seem much improved, when, having gone to the inn, he returned in a suit of the landlord's, who, though twice as tall, was not half so stout. However, we did not care for appearances, for we thought nobody would notice him, as it was not a holiday, and there was no company. But we were mistaken. The landlord's dog sniffed a robbery, and knowing his master's clothes again, insisted on stripping the counterfeiter, and was obliged to be pulled off *ri et arma*. The landlord was very much distressed, and made a thousand apologies; and, to do him justice, was a very obliging, honest, reasonable fellow, and certainly deserved to be paid better than with *his own money*, out of his own waistcoat pocket, by De Franck, as we discovered afterwards.

In June 1837 Hood quitted Coblenz for Ostend, chiefly that by being nearer London he might the more easily carry on that literary correspondence whence he derived his *viaticum*, and also get rid of German phlegm, dirt, and dishonesty. Ostend, least romantic of towns, is at first a paradise to the valetudinarian traveller; the sands are capital for children; "the green landscapes of Belgium are very refreshing after the delusive sordidness of Rhenish Prussia; English, French, and even Flemish, is no slight relief after

the detestable German gabble of gutturals; the people are civil, good-humoured, obliging, and notoriously favourable to the English, &c., &c. But, alas! the tune is soon changed, and it is discovered that Ostend is by no means the Paradise it appeared on a cursory inspection; black mud, bad water, and consequent miasma, are more talked of than good-humoured faces and green landscapes; and, finally, we are told that Ostend, the height of summer excepted, cannot be good for any one, but that for any peculiar complaint or predisposition it is one of the very worst that could be selected." From Ostend to Camberwell is Hood's next move; thence to Regent's Park; whence our traveller, now worn to a shadow, is to make his final flitting to Kensal Green Cemetery, where, we are glad to say, a monument worthy him poet now marks his final resting-place.

We quote the following episode in Hood's life at Camberwell:

During his residence at Camberwell, a lady called on my father, who had been acquainted with him many years before. He had no very agreeable recollections of her, chiefly owing to having been annoyed before by her unasked obtrusion of her religious opinions upon him. Her call, therefore, was not productive of any very friendly manifestation on his part, and after sitting stiffly, and being replied to rather coldly and ceremoniously, she took her leave. The same week, however, she wrote him a most unjustifiable attack on his writings and religious opinions. She inquired with a kind of grim satisfaction what good his "Whims and Oddities" would do his soul? and how he would recall his levities in literature upon his death-bed? My father was pretty well used to attacks of this sort, but this was really going a little too far, and accordingly she received a copy of the following, which he ever after entitled "My Tract."

It is well worthy of separate publication with the "Ode to Rae Wilson," in any collection of "Really Religious Reading."

"MY TRACT."

"MADAM,—I have received your pious billet-doux, but have little leisure, and less inclination for a religious flirtation, and what (according to our Law and Police Reports) is its usual issue—a decidedly serious intrigue. How else, indeed, am I to interpret the mysterious "object" of your late visit, which you significantly tell me was defeated by your being unintentionally accompanied by a friend?—how answer for her designs on a man's person who can take such liberties with his soul? The presence of a companion could not of course stand in the way of your giving me a tract, or a letter, or anything proper for a modest woman to offer; but where can be the womanly modesty, or delicacy, or decency of a female who intrudes on a man's private house, and private correspondence, and his most private affairs, those of his heart and soul, with as much masculine assurance as if she wore Paul Pry's inexpressibles under her petticoats? Perhaps I have to congratulate myself, as Joseph Andrews did on the preservation of his virtue from that amorous widow, Lady Booby! But whatever impropriety you intended to commit has been providentially frustrated, it appears, by the intrusion of the young lady in question, to whom therefore I beg you will present my most grateful and special thanks. I am, as you know, a married man, and do not care to forget that character, only that I may be able to say afterwards, as you suggest, 'I have gone astray, but now I have learned thy righteous law.' . . .

"And now, Madam, farewell. Your mode of recalling yourself to my memory reminds me that your fanatical mother insulted mine in the last days of her life (which was marked by every Christian virtue), by the presentation of a Tract addressed to Infidels. I remember also that the same heartless woman intruded herself, with less reverence than a Mohawk Squaw would have exhibited, on the chamber of death, and interrupted with her jargon almost my very last interview with my dying parent. Such reminiscences warrant some severity; but, if more be wanting, know that my poor sister has been excited by a circle of canters like yourself into a religious frenzy, and is at this moment in a private madhouse.—I am, Madam, yours with disgust, THOS. HOOD."

It is not too much to say that all the important events of Hood's life might be summed up in half a dozen lines. He was born in 1799; was apprenticed to his uncle as an engraver; became connected with the *London Magazine* in 1821; married in 1824; wrote various poems and facetiae for the ten succeeding years, when the failure of a mercantile firm involved him in lifelong difficulties; retired to Coblenz in 1835; and died in 1845, having shortly before his death received a pension of 100*l.* from Sir Robert Peel. We quote Hood's last letter to Sir Robert, and the reply of the latter:

DEAR SIR,—We are not to meet in the flesh. Given over by my physicians and by myself, I am only kept alive by frequent instalments of mulled port wine. In this extremity I feel a comfort, for which I cannot refrain from again thanking you, with all the sincerity of a dying man—and, at the same time, bidding you a respectful farewell.

"Thank God, my mind is composed and my reason undisturbed, but my race as an author is run. My physical debility finds no tonic virtue in a steel pen, otherwise I would have written one more paper—a forewarning one—against an evil, or the danger of it, arising from a literary movement in which I have had some share, a one-sided humanity, opposite to that Catholic Shaksperian sympathy, which felt with king as well as peasant, and duly estimated the mortal temptations of both stations. Certain classes at the poles of society are already too far asunder; it should be the duty of our writers to draw them nearer by kindly attraction, not to aggravate the existing repulsion, and place a wider moral gulf between rich and poor, with hate on the one side, and fear on the other. But I am too weak for this task, the last I had set myself; it is death that stops my pen, you see, and not the pension."

"God bless you, Sir, and prosper all your measures for the benefit of my beloved country.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most grateful and obedient servant,

THOS. HOOD."

This Sir Robert Peel answered in the following note:

"DEAR SIR,—I must write one line to express an earnest hope that it will please God to restore you to health and strength; and that you may be enabled to apply your unimpaired faculties to the inculcation of those just and really benevolent doctrines which are shadowed out in the letter you have addressed to me.—With my best wishes believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

ROBERT PEEL."

What hopes and fears, what joys and sorrows, were bound up within the compass of Hood's short life, are known only to Him who knows all things. We only know that Hood was not one who indulged in weak complaints against his fortune; and that in the long series of letters which principally make up the contents of these volumes, scarcely one repining expression is to be found. Like all true humorists, Hood was best when pathetic; and the "Bridge of

Sighs," "Song of a Shirt," "Dream of Eugene Aram," and others of his poems, will live when his quips and cranks, once so provocative of laughter, are utterly forgotten. It is greatly to be regretted that Hood and his brother-in-law—*Arcades ambo*—the witty, accomplished John Hamilton Reynolds, should have quarrelled irreconcilably; and still more so, that the widow of the latter should, in a manner, have perpetuated the quarrel by refusing to allow the editors of these volumes access to the letters written by their father to her husband. As for the work itself, interesting as it is in many ways, it will give but a faint idea of the brilliant wit and pathos of the author of the "Song of the Shirt." The last act is about to end:

Knowing himself to be dying, he called us round him—my mother, my little brother, just ten years old, and myself. He gave us his last blessing, tenderly and fondly; and then quietly clasping my mother's hand, he said: "Remember, Jane, I forgive all, *all* as I hope to be forgiven!" He lay for some time calmly and peacefully, but breathing slowly and with difficulty. My mother bending over him heard him say faintly, "O Lord! say, 'Arise, take up thy cross, and follow me!'" His last words were, "Dying, dying!" as if glad to realise the rest implied in them. He then sank into what seemed a deep slumber.

That seeming slumber was death.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Pen and Pencil Sketches of a Holiday Scamper in Spain. By A. C. ANDROS. London: Edward Stanford. pp. 163.

Salmon-Fishing in Canada. By a Resident. Edited by Sir J. E. ALEXANDER. London: Longmans. pp. 350.

THERE is a free-and-easy, holiday-making dash about Mr. Andros which renders his volume far from disagreeable; albeit he is not altogether free from that vulgar self-assertion which too often marks the conduct of our countrymen when they go abroad, and which renders them so unpopular among people who really have manners and know the value of them. And here let us remark that, although the name of Mr. Andros is Greek, the spirit is thoroughly English. Let him that doubts read the reflections with which he closes a journey which has compassed all Southern Spain, Seville, Granada, and Gibraltar. As he drives up Regent-street in a Hansom cab, on his way from the station, he exclaims with true Cockney enthusiasm:

Passing down the Strand, and up Regent-street, I contrast the magnificence of the shops with the poverty-stricken character of those at Madrid; I draw "odious comparisons" between the imposing though smoky stateliness of the streets with the gimcrack though cheerful appearance of the *calles* of Barcelona, Malaga, and Seville. I compare the well-appointed vehicle in which I am riding with that dreadful Spanish equivalent, the *Tartana*; the neat, handsome omnibuses which rattle past, with the lumbering diligences of Andalusia; the sturdy yeoman with his wagon, on his way to Covent-garden, with the tawny mule-driver of Catalonia; the stalwart soldierly guardsmen with the swarthy little *carabineros*, and the active vigilant police with the ponderous *guardias civiles*. Short as has been my sojourn in, and brief my experience of Spain, I feel bound to add, that though it certainly has great advantages of splendid climate, fine paintings, lovely women, gorgeous Moslem and Gothic relics, picturesque scenery, rich historical associations, and mournful traces of ancient grandeur; yet when I reflect upon the poverty-stricken nature of the country, its ignorance, its tardy advance in civilisation, its bigotry and religious intolerance; and when I ruminate over my individual experience of its antediluvian means of conveyance, the inferior quality of its hotels, the nasty style of living, the impossibility of its inhabitants, the bother and worry of the passport, quarantine, and customs' regulations, the vermin, the garlic, the oil, and the smells,—I arrive at the conclusion that there is no place like old England for freedom, wealth, cleanliness, and comfort; and, like the historian, proudly glorying in his British birthright, I exclaim with downright national conceit, "Thank God! I am an Englishman!"

There is a freedom about this gentleman's want of manners, and a simple candour in confessing it, which almost makes us pardon him. He stares Spanish ladies out of countenance, and is then surprised that his conduct excites indignation. What does he mean by the following anecdote of travel?

On taking our seats in a first-class carriage, we are surprised to find that by a singular coincidence we form precisely the same party who have travelled together on the Valencia line. The Spaniards renew their attentions to pretty little Concha, as she says she is called. I envy her admirers the privilege of talking to her, and beg Julio to intimate to the laughing beauty that I deplore my inability to repeat the pretty speeches rising to my lips, and should, if conversant with Spanish, be only too proud and happy to do homage to her charms. This gushing compliment being faithfully interpreted, and having received a charming smile in reply, I endeavour to take the little witch's portrait, though labouring under no small disadvantage from the oscillation of the carriage. Concha is nevertheless graciously pleased to approve of the wretched attempt, and in token of approbation affixes her autograph, which I here present to the reader. Fatigue soon begins to have its effect upon the hitherto merry party, and one by one, we gradually subside into slumber; but waking in the dead waste and middle of the night, I discern through the dim lamp-light—but a truce to tale-telling and ill-natured revelations!

Something which would have evidently explained the mystery here has evidently been struck out by the good taste of the publishers. A superficial but not unamusing book this—full of sins of omission and commission, full of flippancy and presumption; and yet we cannot make up our minds to be angry with Mr. Andros. With him, as with many other travellers, he takes everything strange for new; and everything that he does not see or does not understand he ignores or denies. Yet that is the material out of which nine-tenths of our travellers are made.

The Salmon-Fisher in Canada, whose notes are "edited" by Colonel Sir James Alexander, is evidently an ardent sportsman, and the perusal of his journal will not only amuse the general reader, but will

instruct the Waltonian. He begins by declaring that "any one who doubts that there is salmon-fishing in Canada is mistaken." Westward of Quebec there is little beyond the stream called the Jacques Cartier and the great lakes, which contain abundance of a fish which differs from the true *Salmo Salar*. It is with the fishing in the Jacques Cartier that the Salmon-Fisher begins.

The beautiful glen through which this river flows is bounded by high, nay lofty banks, whose slope affords soil for a great variety of umbrageous forest trees; with here and there a tall pine rising above the thick mass of foliage. The mountain ash grows in abundance. Part of the rock for twenty or thirty yards from the river is interspersed with dwarf trees and shrubs, and along its surface innumerable little streamlets of the purest and coldest spring water run sparkling from the bank. On one side of the most rapid part, huge cedars growing out from the fissures of the rocks fling their grotesque arms far across the stream. Nor are floral ornaments wanting in this scene of sylvan wildness and beauty; wild flowers are found in great variety and profusion.

The river is a succession of rapids and pools from the St. Lawrence to the fishing ground, which is a distance of nearly nine miles; the fish have consequently a rough journey, and are often severely hurt in their toilsome voyage; but when they reach the lower end of the gorge cut in the rock by the force of the water below the bridge, their troubles are only beginning, for there they meet a torrent of such magnitude and power as no fish can possibly surmount, unless when the water is low.

The best salmon-fishing in Canada is in "about thirty-five magnificent streams which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from its northern shore;" and—hear it, ye anglers!—"only nine or ten of them have ever had a fly thrown upon their unexplored waters."

Think of this, ye anglers, who have been all your lives pacing the margin of some over-fished river in England!—think of this, ye persevering labourers on the well-beaten waters of the Tweed, the Tay, the Esk, the Don, the Spey, the Ness, and the Beuly!—think of this, ye tired thrashers of the well-netted streams of Erne, Moy, and Shannon!—think that within less than a fortnight's steaming from your hall doors, there are as yet twenty-five virgin rivers in one small portion of Canada, and that of the ten which have been tried, they have all, with one single exception, been found not only to abound in salmon, but to afford ample facilities for taking that noble fish with the rod and the fly.

I do not mean to say that none of them present difficulties to the fisherman; they would not be pleasant rivers to fish if they did not. They have their sharp rapids, their heavy falls, their impassable barriers, their sunken rocks: in many of them it will be impossible, until civilisation smooths the paths, to approach near enough to the very best casts to fish them; in others, the rough nature of the volcanic rocks which hang over their pools, and the impracticable state of the forests on their borders, throw obstacles in the way of conveying cots or canoes to the best stands, which are all but insurmountable. In many of them a bright gravelly-bottomed pool, with a lively stream rippling through its centre, in which the fish perpetually disport themselves, is terminated by a rocky and a narrow gorge, through which the water rushes roaring, raving, and lashing for miles, into which every salmon you hook will use all his energies to throw himself, and if he succeeds, you may depend upon it he will not stop till he reaches the bank of Newfoundland. In many of them the pine, the beech, the alder, and the tamarack grow down to the edge of the water on both sides, impeding every throw,—nay, they do worse, they die and fall across the stream, making, it is true, in some pools a very pretty ripple, to disguise the fly, but enabling the fish to execute the beautiful but embarrassing manoeuvre of jumping, as soon as he is hooked, into the top branches of the nearest tree—an event which has more than once occurred to the writer of these pages. Should the accompanying sketch ever meet the eye of an old and kind friend in a "cottage" at Toronto, it will remind him of an hour in one summer's evening, in which such an occurrence took place, and during which he and I killed five salmon, the smallest of which weighed fifteen pounds. In many of them, walls of rock of an immense height rise perpendicularly from the narrow strip of gravel from whence you have to throw your line, and afford the most convenient means which can be well conceived of knocking the very best tempered hooks into smash.

The volume contains a rich fund of advice to anglers purposing to pay a visit to Canada; means of travel, best provision against the peculiar inconveniences of the country, are carefully pointed out. One of the most serious of the latter is a pest to the human species called "the black fly."

There were four of our party in one boat, which were too many to permit us all to fish in comfort; one therefore volunteered to go on shore and take his chance in a deep bay where the trout were rising merrily. We placed him on some rocks at the southern extremity of this gloomy inlet; and then the Commissioner and myself, accompanied by Mr. W. Price, proceeded higher up the great river, killing many trout of various sizes and weights, until the shades of evening, added to the gloom of the overhanging cliffs, warned us that it was time to turn homewards in search of shelter and of shelter and of rest. As we moved along round each headland we cast our eyes into the darkling indentations of the rocks, in search of our friend whom we had left behind us. At length we came rather suddenly within a few yards of a very dark-visaged gentleman who at the moment was playing a fish; whereupon the Commissioner addressed him, congratulating him on his apparently good sport, and inquiring whether he had seen another fisherman during the evening. He was answered by a guffaw from our friend, and not only by a guffaw, but by a pretty smart jobation for our having left him so long to be eaten alive by flies. The voice was the voice of our friend, but the face was the face of a negro in convulsions. To account for which it may be well to state that the assault of the black fly is generally sudden and unexpected; that the first indication you have of his presence is the running of a stream of blood over some part of your face, which soon hardens there; and that these assaults being renewed *ad infinitum*, under favourable circumstances, soon renders it difficult even for his nearest and dearest female relative to recognise him. The effect during the night following a mastication of this sort is dreadful. Every bite swells to about the size of a filbert—every bite itches like a burn, and agonises like a scald—and if you scratch them it only adds to your anguish—the whole head swells, particularly the glandular and cellular parts, behind and under the ears, the upper and lower eyelids, so as in many cases to produce utter inability to see. The poison is imbibed and circulated through the whole frame, producing fever, thirst, heat, restlessness, and dependency. Patience, cooling medicines, and strict temperance are the only remedies: the best preventives are temperance and fly-oil; the latter should be composed of equal portions of castor and fine almond or olive oil, strongly scented with essence of pennyroyal and spirits of camphor. This mixture, carried in a soda-water bottle, and frequently applied to the exposed parts of the head and face, will be found in general a preventive. Gauntlets which draw over the sleeves of the coat, made of jean or

some other light and strong material, will be found particularly useful in defending the hands and wrists from the cruel attacks of the terrible winged insects, who are certainly the greatest drawback to the enjoyment of the sportsman in Canada.

A copious appendix to the volume contains a valuable paper by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, D.C.L., on the decrease, restoration, and preservation of salmon in Canada, and much important information respecting the Canadian fishings, and the laws by which the same are governed. Nor can we forbear to notice the numerous illustrations, including a large number of more or less comic vignettes, the scraps of rhyme, and the specimens of Canadian music with which the volume is embellished. There are also some maps of the localities, and altogether it is a book to be recommended. So that, when our home-keeping anglers are tired of the Dee, the Severn, and the Clyde, let them remember that there is not only a river in Monmouth, but also a river in Macedon, and that "there is salmon in both."

POETRY.

Poems. By "L." Third Series. London: E. T. Whitfield. pp. 155.

Enoch: 'a Poem. By ROBERT STAFFORD, M.A. London: Longmans. pp. 94.

Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Thousand Years Ago; with other Things. By the author of "The New Priest in Conception Bay." Boston: Ticknor and Fields. pp. 121.

Autumnal Leaves: Elegiac and other Poems. By Mrs. EDWARD THOMAS. London: W. Walker and Co. pp. 200.

The Romance of Brutus the Trojan. By "C. D." London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. pp. 136.

Lyra Domestica: Christian Songs for Domestic Edification. Translated from the "Psaltery and Harp" of C. J. P. SPITTA. By RICHARD MASSIE. London: Longmans. pp. 142.

IF THE VERY MISCELLANEOUS "THIRD SERIES" OF POEMS BY "L." present no very remarkable feature for blame, neither do they offer much opportunity for praise. Smooth versification and commonplace ideas are the leading characteristics of such a style, which reels off verses with the same facility that a "mule" spins yarn in a cotton-mill. The first stanza of a short poem called "The Cloudland" will serve for a specimen of the rest:

How beautiful is cloudland!
With its shadow and its light,
And its golden hills and valleys,
And its colouring so bright,
And its tens of thousand images,
With fairy, genii, sprite,
That now from out the clouds descend,
And now on flowers alight!

In another poem, Mrs. Gamp's favourite ejaculation is poetised under the title of "The Sea—'such is Life':"

And such is life: oh, such is life!
At times a calm profound,
Where scarce a rising billow may
Upon the shores rebound,
Reflecting in its mirror bright
All glorious shapes, all forms of light.

Mr. Stafford's poem of "Enoch" is of higher merit and of higher aims. The story of the man who was taken by God is followed closely, save where Mr. Stafford takes a poetical licence "in making Jared die before Enoch's translation." Why this should have been taken we do not clearly understand; seeing that the fifth chapter of Genesis makes Jared survive his son no less than four hundred and thirty-five years. The poem is divided into three parts, "The Man," "The Saint," and "The Prophet." It is composed in a thoughtful and poetical spirit, occasionally displaying traits of great beauty and deep meditation. Take this tribute to the child-like simplicity of primæval times:

O happy, happy children! ye who feel
The dawn of morning in your souls and see
Glimpses of heaven-born radiance, ere ye meet
The rain and tempest of the coming day—
O children of the old and primal time,
Children were ye indeed, for were ye not
Children of children? Men were children then,
And bowed before the Father of their spirits
In humble loving worship, and breathed in
The life and beauty of created things,
And childlike hearts begat a childlike race.
O why not still thus in these latter days?
We know not what we are, till we become
As children, and bow down in awe and love
Before the Eternal Father of our race;
Nor Nature know we, her whose ample bosom
Is stored with infinite wealth for childlike eyes,
Laboriously watching the live stars,
Or piercing into sea and earth and air,
And weaving Life from Death, and conning Law,
Hid in the glory of a thousand forms;
Nor know we kith or kin, nor rich or poor,
Until we seek to know what all can teach,
And gather pearls, like divers, from the depths
Of the broad ocean of the human soul!

The following picture of domestic life among the patriarchs strikes us also as being exceedingly well composed:

Young as the half-cirque of the waxing moon
Not yet full-brimmed with light, was Enoch's wife,
Mild as her orb, and tracing as her beams,
Fresh as the first spring of the milky dawn;
Her raven hair waved o'er her olive brow,
Plying her delicate threads, or weaving slow
The simple snowy robes of rich warm fleece.
Long had she sat to-day, pensive and lorn,
Resting on shaggy hides of forest bulls
Felled by the lightning stroke of brawny arms:

Around her moved her maidens, ministrant,
Hushed to low whispers, for they saw her sad,
And saddened too, feeling her grief their own.
And many a moment in the tedious hours
Would run her little firstborn in, and creep
Upon her knees caressingly and smile,
Or fondly stroke his mother's kerchiefed locks
With stir and pressure of his tiny hand;
Her firstborn he, yclept Methusalem—
Methusalem, the longest-lived of men,
Too early waxing grave, a serious child,
Still, as the deep pool of a prattling brook.
At length he sank him down, deep-thoughted, calm,
Beside his mother, like a dappled fawn
Couched by the moist face of its moaning dam,
Mourning her absent mate, by hunters slain.
It seemed as though the burden of long years,
The weltering weight of twice five centuries,
With all the myriad accidents of life—
Battles with wrong, and conflicts never done,
Misfortunes, chances, backslidings, and sins—
Pressed, as a mountain, on his infant soul.
Nor yet had shone and brightened o'er his way
God's light, the one sure pledge of happy days.
Yet sometimes glistening visions filled the space,
The dark space of the dim unnumbered years,
And the bright vista glowed with glory then.

These specimens will serve to show that Mr. Stafford has some real title to the name of poet.

Another poet of the true stamp is the author of "The New Priest in Conception Bay," and we are surprised that after the success of that essay the veil of mystery has not been so thrown aside as to enable us to congratulate this writer upon his second volume by name. He belongs to the Longfellow school, and occasionally rises quite to the same level, if not beyond his prototype. The following "Rhyme read by Two Lovers" is as touching and graceful a composition as we have met with for some time:

THE NIGHT'S GUEST.

In the evening, cold and dreary,
Knocketh one at hostel-door,
All the way looks dark before
As the way behind was weary.

"Host! Hast thou a chamber quiet?
I have come a weary way;
Fain would rest till early day,
Far from wicked din of riot."

"I have many a quiet chamber,
Out of reach of human call;
And upon the outer wall
Scented briar and cypress clamber."

"Quick! O Friend! I may not tarry,
I am all with toil forepent:
And my aching knees are bent
With the weary weight I carry."

Rough-voiced was the Host and surly,
Yet he spake in softened tone:
"Hast a load, and art alone?
Go not to thy rest so early."

"Host, I am with travel broken:
Slumber weigheth on my eyes:
Yet I take in courteous wise
What in courteous wise was spoken."

"Lo! the load that doth me cumber,
'Tis but this my body's weight;
I have borne it far and late:
Now I long for restful slumber."

"Yet I give but friendly warning,"
Said the host in softened tone:
"Why, then, wilt thou go alone,
Since thou goest at early morning?"

"Host, I go not hence unfriended,
I have comrades for the way.
Now no longer bid me stay;
Let this longsome day be ended."

"Yea! but I have chambers many,
Meet for many a different guest;
One in hallowed bed hath rest,
One lies down unblest of any."

Let us respect the outpourings of maternal affection. Mrs. Edward Thomas, the mother of the late Captain Edward Harry Thomas, of the Leicestershire Militia, is evidently an affectionate, tender-hearted woman, qualities which will cover much worse sins than writing rather commonplace poetry. The perfections lavished by Mr. Tennyson upon his friend and college-chum Arthur Hallam were but poor gifts compared with those which Mrs. Thomas claims for her son. It must be admitted that the standard must have been considerably above the average to warrant such encomia as these:

In his own image, God created him,
And spotless kept him in his birth-hour state;
Letting no stain the excellence bedim,
Which He preserved, for Heaven, immaculate.

To show how perfect here a man could be,
Upon the earth he long enough remained;
While I made conscious, gracious God, by Thee,
Not unawares an angel entertained.

Nothing but the intensity of the affection displayed can atone in our eyes for what else would seem little better than blasphemy:

Would that my hour were come! would I could meet
My son, my Saviour, and my Judge benign;
My son! my son! embracing Jesu's feet,
Having no sins to own, entreat for mine.

The author of "The Romance of Brutus" proclaims it to be an "attempt at reviving a Mediæval Romance, such as used to delight our forefathers." We can only say that if this attempt is successful, our forefathers must have been gentlemen not very difficult to delight. Yet, though not great, this pious hath music in it, and we have certainly met with far more uninteresting compositions than this epic cele-

bration of early British history. The following little picture of Rowena and Vortigern will serve for a specimen of the whole gallery:

A slender flow'ry wreath her temples crowned;
Stately her bust, as alabaster fair,
And o'er the ivory shoulders, all unbound,
Waved the thick masses of her golden hair.
A silver goblet, filled with rosy wine,
She proffered, as she said, or seemed to say,
"Waes hael, Sir King!"—Her pearly smiles combine
To lend the sparkling juice a brighter ray.

"Drine hael!" the Chief returned, the cup he quaffed,
Thus by her Sire the fitting answer taught;
Hengist, who (stern, yet crafty warrior) laughed
To see the King to Love's subjection brought,
And summoned all his fair-haired tribe with speed,
From Elbe's broad stream, from Pomeranian strand;
O'er many a plain, and many a verdant mead,
The Saxons gain the mastery, rule the Land.

"Lyra Domestica" is a little volume of religious poems, of average merit, translated from the German of Dr. Spitta, the chief Pastor at Peine, in the principality of Hildersheim. The difficult and not over-grateful task of translation has been well performed by Mr. Massie.

The Song of Solomon. In verse. With an Introduction by a Clergyman of the Established Church, and notes. Second edition. (Partridge and Co. 1860. pp. 26.)—The writer of this poetical translation of the Song of Solomon has on the whole been tolerably successful; i. e. his verses are much more easy and rhythmical than the majority of similar translations. Still we think he might have remembered the adage "let well alone," and reserved his muse for some easier task than the attempting to convert into intelligible and musical English verse the vague imagery and oriental metaphor of the Song of Solomon. We repeat that, considering the difficulty of the task which he has undertaken, the writer cannot be said to have altogether failed; howbeit we would very much rather read the authorised version than that of the "Clergyman of the Established Church."

Portraits of the Home Circuit Bar. By SPERO MELIORA. (J. Davy.)—Whoever the author of this humorous exertion may be, he is guilty of the error of supposing that jokes which may amuse the limited circle in which they are understood can be equally successful when published to the world. That such a composition should result from a few of the unemployed hours of Mr. Briefless, as, seated on the back benches with nothing but his empty bag before him, he cons over jokes and conundrums for the amusement of his better-employed seniors at the bar-mess, is intelligible enough; but we do not suppose that the world at large cares much to know that

Bland, winning, mild, the graceful Chambers claims
A lofty niche in these poetic aims;
The base seducer, the lone sufferer maid,
Meets with his scorn, with his benignant aid.

It would certainly be more satisfactory to know that the "benignant aid" of this "graceful" personage is not extended to both classes indiscriminately. The admirers of Mr. Hawkins, however, will be pleased to know that

Lo! stands a Hawkins, whose intrepid mien
Repels the shafts of his opponent's spleen;
His firm-set features throw an arrowy gleam,
Sharp, angular, with edge and point they teem;
Through that smooth, tender skin of high-bred hue
The crimson blood scarce blushes into view;
Quick, clever, earnest, persevering, he
Excels in verdicts, doubly earns his fee.

Let us assure "Spero Meliora" that, whilst we adopt his motto and hope better things of him, we expect that he will keep all such lucubrations for the future to add to the amusements of "grand day."

We have also received: Part XII. of *The Siege of Candia*. By R. Harris. (Darton and Co.)

RELIGION.

Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, embracing the latest results of criticism. By DAVID BROWN, D.D., Professor of Theology, Free Church College, Aberdeen. (Glasgow: William Collins. 1860. pp. 162.)—The special object of this carefully-compiled little volume is to enable the English reader to become familiar with the results of criticism, ancient and modern, bearing on the Epistle to the Romans, without troubling himself with the Greek text. So far as a somewhat cursory examination will allow us to decide, we have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Brown has been most successful in dealing with the vast mass of commentaries which presented themselves to his hand, and has rejected and retained with no small discrimination. With many original notes of his own, he gives his readers the pith of the annotations of Alford, Bloomfield, Jowett, Chalmers, &c., so far as they relate to the Epistle to the Romans, *The Religious Tendencies of the Age*. (Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1860. pp. 320.)—This little volume is remarkable throughout for the general fairness of its tone; which admission in itself, when we remember that these pages treat of the various religious parties of the day, ought to be considered no small praise. High Church, Low Church, and Broad Church are all in turns reviewed by the writer, and all, we think, treated with justice, if not with mercy. Of the Church of Rome the author remarks:

The Church of Rome is now, as it has ever been, the leading fact of Europe. While the human mind retains its present characteristics; while the light of revelation shines with its present dimness and uncertainty, that Church will continue to fascinate. I know no sign of vitality which it does not present. Its missions radiate over the world; it counts among its supporters writers and preachers of the most transcendent genius; it never was more free from internal dissensions and controversies; it never enunciated its distinctive doctrines more plainly and unequivocally. It would be difficult to point within the last century to any man of genius who has abandoned it for another Church, or to any Anglican excelling some of those who have recently embraced its tenets and assumed its orders.

* Except Dean Kirwan, who, though now almost forgotten, seems to have been one of the very greatest preachers of modern times.

It is, indeed, but a sorry bargain to get an Achilli in return for a New-man, which we are afraid is but a normal type of the exchanges that have for some time past been made between the Churches of England and Rome. There is much in this little volume that deserves attentive consideration; and the more so that the clear, logical arguments of the writer are seldom or never weakened by unfairness or partisanship.

Ponticulus Latinus. The History of Rome to the Destruction of Carthage, arranged for translation into Latin. [To accompany "Pontes Classici," No. I.] By the Rev. JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D., Head Master of Bromsgrove School.—A companion volume to "Pons Classicus," No. I., which we have previously noticed.

We have also received: *Sermons by John Angell James.* Edited by his Son. Vol. III. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—A Second Edition of *The Divine Life in Man.* By J. Baldwin Brown, B.A. (Ward and Co.)—*The Service at South-place Chapel, Finsbury.* Conducted by Francis W. Newman. (G. Mainwaring.)—*Six Sermons on the Holy Communion.* By the Rev. H. Swabey, M.A. (W. Skeffington.)—*Christian Finance; or, the Church's Exchequer Augmented.* By J. Talbot Tyler. (Ward and Co.)—*A Layman's Plea for Prayer* (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)—A fresh packet of *Howe's Stories for Sunday Scholars.* (Wertheim.)—*Short Services for the Sick Room.* (Wertheim.)—A compilation from the Prayer-book.—*The Opening of the Seven Seals.* By Zaphnaeth Paaneah. (Holyoake and Co.)—*The Bulwark.* No. CIX.—*The Assent and Consent. What does it Imply and Involve? What is my Position? What is my Duty?* By an Irish Clergyman. (Seeley and Co.)—A second edition of *Household Prayers.* By A Member of the Church of England. (Bell and Daldy.)—*Phinehas; or, Scripture Paramount.* (Partridge and Co.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geschichte der Deutschen National-Literatur. Von A. F. C. VILMAR. 2 vols. Marburg: Elwert.

THE GERMANS have many works giving a history of their literature, or of portions thereof; but the author of these volumes has been the first to furnish a popular record of his country's literature deserving the highest commendation. The field is much more extensive than is usually supposed, for the Germans claim to have had a literature almost from the very dawn of their intercourse with the Romans. They claim still more: they maintain that they alone of all nations have had in literature two classical periods; the first in the tenth, and the other at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. As they farther claim to be the second poetic people after the Greeks, this implies a quantity no less than quality of poetic production little suspected. Vilmar's survey of German literature extends from the earliest times to the death of Goethe. With Goethe is supposed to close the second classical period. Since then among the Germans, as among ourselves since the death of Scott, chaos and exhaustion have reigned.

Perhaps the Germans demand rather too much when they ask us to admit that theirs is the central literature of the modern world; that there are only two universal literatures, the Greek being one, and the German the other—the one notable for its perfection of form, the other for its boundless and manifold fruitfulness. But as Germany was in the Middle Ages the great political power, with Italy for a battle-ground, its literature secured for a season the same empire as the Church. Germany resisted Christianity long, then embraced it heartily, becoming the more a champion the more it had been a foe. German enthusiasm at the time of the Crusades was not the noisiest, but it was the profoundest. Now if we allow that the Germans alone in the Middle Ages took in the whole meaning of the Christian idea, while holding fast to some of the grandest of their heathen traditions, we may see the sources of a stupendous and altogether original literary development impossible to the rest of Europe. Germany had the enormous advantage of possessing from the remotest period essentially the same language. The continuity of national existence was thus never interrupted—the chain of national memory never broken.

As the conqueror and the heir of Rome, Germany could, without exaggeration, treasure epic tales in its heart of its own prowess. Hence the peculiarly epic character of German literature before it became a written, an artistic literature. With admirable delicacy, beauty, and skill has Vilmar traced this epic element. Are we, however, to grant, as he would persuade us, that, except the *Iliad*, the *Nibelungenlied* and the *Song of Gudrun*, no heroic poems of the divinest class have ever been written? Vilmar confesses that all poetry grows from the deep bosom of the people. But is not this to confess that it grows from the deeper bosom of humanity? Take the debate about Reynard the Fox and that about the Knights of the Round Table. Will not the discussion be carried on for ever respecting the native country of Friend Reynard and of the Arthur romances? Is not their native country the human heart, coloured and inflamed by Oriental phantasy? Suppose that Vilmar proves to us that Reynard is Reginhart—means the prudent counsellor, the cunning adviser, and that the French form of the word banished the old French name of the fox—*goupil*—this would show nothing, except in so far as the word is concerned.

Perhaps all fables, even if they rise to an epic majesty, have an Oriental origin, and races, Celtic, Slavonic, Germanic, had herein equally their Oriental inheritance. If German literature succeeded in proving that it alone, among modern literatures, had things comparable to the *Iliad* and of a like nature, we question whether it could claim the foremost rank for aught else. Next to epic poetry, the Germans dream that they are unrivalled in lyrical poetry. But their

lyrical poetry wants the essential pith of all true lyrical poetry—burning passion. In this respect the lyrical poetry of England and Spain asserts far more regal and legitimate claims. As an artistic literature in any domain we deem German literature a complete failure. The greatest artist the Germans have had, Goethe, was yet far from being a finished artist. For the suppression of spontaneousness and the elaboration of form do not by themselves constitute the artist. Shakespeare was just as much before Goethe in art as he was before him in genius—and that is saying much. The Germans have not a single drama, at once a product of genius and of art. In eloquence, as an artistic phenomenon and utterance, the Germans can boast of nothing. And they have not a single classical history such as Hume's or Gibbon's, though they have many most valuable historical works.

That as a vast, chaotic literature the German literature is infinitely opulent, we grant as heartily as Vilmar asserts. But when he talks of two classical periods in German literature, may it not be asked whether there has even been one? The first, as the outburst of popular emotion, could scarcely be denominated classical; and the second was too affectedly classical to be really so. Yet, allowing that both were classical, may it not be proved that the French and Spanish literatures had two classical periods likewise? Had not the Spaniards a literature springing from their contact and wars with the Moors? And had not they a literature of a totally different kind in which Cervantes and Calderon are the culminating names? If, moreover, we are to hear so much about the *Nibelungenlied*, the *Song of Gudrun*, and the rest, why should the stupendous epic figure of the *Cid* be forgotten? Accepting Vilmar's mode of estimating and of designating, had not the French a first classical period in the atmosphere wherein the Troubadours moved, and a second classical period extending from the birth of Montaigne to the death of Voltaire?

It would cost very small ingenuity to demonstrate that England has had five classical periods—the first purely English, represented by King Alfred; the second modified by Norman influences, represented by Chaucer; the third fashioned by manifold influences, and represented by Shakespeare; the fourth, the offspring of philosophy, of science, of intercourse with France, represented by Pope; the fifth generated by two very opposite potencies, the Middle Ages and the French Revolution, and represented by Scott. The reign of Dickens the sentimental and of Thackeray the cynical we are scarcely inclined to celebrate as a sixth classical period. How fatally, however, may these formal pedantic divisions deceive us! Some men are of their age, some appertain to an age which has not yet come, some to an age long past. Jeremy Taylor was intensely, overflowing, a Shakespearean writer; and Milton was divided between bygone centuries and centuries which had yet to be. We suspect that Vilmar will be compelled to confess that his parade of periods, though a convenience for the student, is a parade, and nothing more.

It is in the by-ways, and not in the highways, that German literature is really attractive, suggestive, enriching. The less that is said about classicality the better. Three things Germany can honestly boast of: its stupendous philosophy, its divine sympathy with the mysterious in minute as well as in infinite forms; and its wise, comprehensive, and genial interpretation of the past. What we ask from Germany is, not to offer us perfect works—accomplished models; the Germans are simply ridiculous—louts as they are—in comparing themselves with the Greeks. But when we wish to escape through poetry and mystery alike into the sublime region of thoughts which cannot be uttered, when we yearn to abandon for a season our pitiful sectarianisms and wretched environments, when we pray and burn to be through life in brotherhood with the smallest thing that lives, instinctively we rush into the vast bewildering paradise of German literature. No nation can judge itself; least of all, perhaps, the Germans. They were for a season, after the Romans, the first people in the world. Twice were they foremost on the political scene. But since the Middle Ages, with the exception of the Reformation, they have sunk into insignificance and contempt. They are at this moment the most craven, selfish, and despicable people in Europe. It is natural enough, then, that they should babble a little too tiresomely about the time when they were really a colossal and conquering nation. Poor Germans! Let us pity them; and, owing them so much, let us sacrifice much to them; let us sacrifice everything except the truth. But the truth is, that ours is a greater literature than theirs. What are all their poets when brought face to face with the one sublime and solitary Shakespeare? And Bacon's prose outweighs all their prose writers, including even Luther.

While, however, the Germans make far too much of their older literature, we make far too little of ours. And we would rather have a history of German literature written in Vilmar's spirit, than with the pedantic coldness of a professing impartiality. In impartiality we do not believe; it is an imposture. One exaggeration must correct another exaggeration; but exaggeration there must always be. Vilmar has written a eulogium, and not a history, and we blame him not. A history of literature can at the best be little more than a book of reference. To him who is unacquainted with the literature what can it tell? To him who is acquainted with it what can it communicate? All history is an arbitrary bringing together of things which have no natural relation. Therefore we have more than once proposed that history should be abolished, and that there should never be ought but the record of

individualities. In literature is not this indispensable? The most original, by being the least original of men, was Shakespeare. He invented by never trying to invent. The ancient and the foreign literatures, poured into the bosom of England at his hour of intensest action, were his supreme nourishment. And the results in a man who was thus content to forget himself were miracles. We thank the good Vilmar for giving us a good book. But when he honours us with another edition, let him be quite as patriotic as now, without being quite so exclusive. And if the Germans urge us to believe in the achievements of their ancestors, let them not stand as dismal dastards between a cunning Emperor of the French and a canting Emperor of the Russians.

ATTICUS.

A Dictionary of the English Language. By J. E. WORCESTER, LL.D. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. Boston, U.S.: Hickling, Swan, and Brewer.

THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE for a complete English Dictionary! Surely the literary millennium has arrived. There can no longer be any excuse for candidates at the Civil Service Examinations; any one of them, at the price we have mentioned, can become as well acquainted at least as his examiners with all that is known of the etymology of about 104,000 words; and certainly that ought to be enough to render him quite safe so far. And let him not suppose that he will be led by Dr. Worcester, though an American, into the snare of spelling *traveller* with one "l." We are happy to be able to congratulate Dr. Worcester upon having escaped that stumbling-block. We wish he had carried his independence a little further, and boldly spelt *neighbour* and other words of that class with the "u," to which they have so long been accustomed. It is true that there is a great deal to be said—as there always is, if you only know how to say it—on the other side. Uniformity, no doubt, is a great thing in orthography as well as in military movements, but unfortunately there are no articles of war and no regular drill to constrain men in matters orthographical; so that the best thing you can do is to conform to general usage; and in England, at any rate, public opinion is in favour of the "u." However, we do not suppose that the rigour even of Civil Service Examiners would be pushed so far as to pluck a renegade candidate who felt disposed, in so small a matter as this, to Americanise. On some other disputed points, such as the retention or omission of the "e" in the formation of compounds, whereof one part is a word ending in "e" and the other the suffix "able," we do not think Dr. Worcester makes any remark. We perceive, however, that he invariably omits the "e" when the pronunciation, he thinks, cannot suffer thereby. For instance, he gives *debatable*, but *manageable*. In this we are not inclined to follow him, though his method, we should say from observation, is now too often adopted. We are happy, also, to find our old friends *nitre*, *centre*, *saltpetre*, *theatre*, &c., have not had their tails tampered with, notwithstanding the attempt which has been made by certain persons in our own University of Cambridge to introduce the caittif word *center*; but then those persons, we believe, were mathematicians. *Metre* and *meter* are very different things. Indeed, the absence of crochets, fancies, dogmas, and nonsense is not the least recommendation of this dictionary.

The orthoepy is characterised by the same sound sense. When a word is differently pronounced, according to different authorities, the prevailing pronunciation of our day is assigned to it first, and then in a parenthesis all the varieties are given, followed, by way of voucher, by the first letter or letters of the names of some of our great English orthoepists—Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton, Knight, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, Reid, Craig, Wright, and others; and sometimes of the American lexicographer, Dr. Noah Webster. We do not remember to have seen this elsewhere. The etymological portion shows stupendous industry and research; and we feel sure that Dean Trench could not now with justice repeat, what he once, to the dishonour of English lexicography, affirmed, that "Richardson's Dictionary is the only English one in which etymology assumes the dignity of a science." Dr. Worcester has paid vast attention to this subject, and has supported his etymological views by copious quotations from the works of Dean Trench himself, from Richardson, from *Notes and Queries*, and from other authorities. Of the Definitions, important above all as they are, it is very difficult to speak with confidence. For, if any man supposes that we have examined every one of the 104,000 words in the Dictionary, traced them to their first origin in the Arabic, Anglo-Saxon, Breton, Chaldean, Danish, Frisian, Icelandic, Norman, Sanscrit, Slavonic, and half a hundred other tongues, satisfied our mind as to the first meaning, and then compared Dr. Worcester's with it, that man must have sufficient faith to remove a whole chain of mountains. Why, the mere cutting of the leaves is a day's work, and it is only by selecting here a word, and there a word, that we can hope to get through the huge volume at all, with much labour and travail. It is, therefore, quite clear that we may have passed over a great many good definitions without seeing them, and on the other hand we may have overlooked a great many which deserve censure. We can only say that, upon comparison with those of Richardson and Webster, Worcester's definitions do not at all suffer. As might be supposed, in one case we prefer the definition of Richardson, in another of Webster, in another of Worcester; and not unfrequently Worcester's definitions are almost identical with Webster's, a fact which will create no surprise when we

remember that the "Abridged Edition of Webster" was edited by Worcester. In one respect Richardson is far the best of the three, we mean in philosophical arrangement: he gives, first of all, the meaning which flows naturally from the derivation of a word, and afterwards the others which have grown from it; whereas Webster and Worcester do not appear to have paid attention to this in our opinion very important point. Take, for instance, "heresy." Richardson, bearing in mind its Greek origin, explains it first of all as "an opinion taken," and then "an opinion taken in opposition to established religion," &c., which, if not quite correct, is certainly nearer the mark than Webster's "fundamental error in religion" or Worcester's "religious opinion or system not deemed orthodox;" and Worcester's is better than Webster's; but then Worcester has a peculiar appendage to very many of his definitions, viz., a collection of synonyms, or words approximately synonymous with that treated of: in this respect he is superior to both Richardson and Webster, and far more useful to the careful writer, who is anxious to avoid tautology and to clothe all his ideas in exactly-fitting dresses. Quotations are the next subject upon which we should like to say a few words. Passages are quoted for two reasons; to show that a certain word is used by a certain author, and to prove that it has a particular meaning, and the proof of this is clearly incomplete unless in the passage cited the word *must* have that particular meaning. Now we have observed that Richardson, Webster, and Worcester all lose sight of this fact, and cumber their columns with quotation after quotation in which it is by no means *necessary* that the word they are treating should have the meaning they assign to it. Dr. Worcester quotes, under the word "thorp,"

By thirty hills I hurry down
Or slip among the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half-a-hundred bridges;

where it is evident that the word *might* have no end of meanings besides "a little village." If he merely wished to show that the word is used by respectable authorities, it would have been enough to refer the student, not to Fairfax (as he has done), but to Fairfax's "Godfrey of Boulogne," book xii., § 32, and to Tennyson's "Brook;" but if his object were to show the *signification*, he should have sought his quotation elsewhere. There is more reason for Richardson's multitudinous quotations, because he does not often trouble himself to define more than one of a class of words all branching from the same root, and leaves the intelligent user of his Dictionary to gather the meaning of the others for himself, by a comparison of the various passages in which it occurs. Richardson, moreover, nearly always gives the numerical reference—a great advantage; for it is often worth while, especially in poems, dramas, or conversations, to know who is the character using a certain expression. For example, if you look for *fract* in Worcester, you find Shakespeare given absolutely as the authority, whereas the only passage with which we are acquainted where it occurs is "Henry V., act ii., scene 1.

His heart is fractured and corroborate,

uttered by the mouth of that distinguished literary worthy, Ancient Pistol. We are aware that we shall offend the notions of Dean Trench and many others by what we have said touching the omission of quotations, and therefore we speak with some diffidence; for it will be urged, of course, that it is satisfactory to see the passage with your own eyes: to which we answer that, in our opinion, the majority of those who consult a dictionary are quite ready to take the lexicographer's word, and that the few who are not would hardly be content with an isolated sentence, but would wish to refer to the book from which it came, to see whether the author were speaking in his own person or were representing a particular character using particular expressions. At any rate, the numerical references should *never be omitted*, as they almost invariably are both in Worcester and also in Webster, whose quotations are very few and far between. We have now a very pleasant task to perform. Amongst the twenty-four thousand words, by which number, if we are correctly informed, those in Worcester exceed those in Webster, there are many, scarce one of which Dean Trench, in his "Deficiencies of our English Dictionaries," professed himself able to find in any dictionary; and of them we beg to enumerate the following: *spagyric*, *mulierosity*, *subsannation*, *coaxation*, *delinition*, *medioxzomous*, *mirificent*, *palmiferous*: *brangle*, *druggerman*, *palliard*, *mazer*, *grimsir*, *jackstraw*, *lurry*, *privado*, *umstroke*, *snudge*, *curmudgeon*, *pinchpenny*, *penifather* (spelt in Worcester *pennyfather*), *aloofness*, *nasuteness*, *fumishness*, *conculcation*, *quadrpartition*, *saymaster* (not *sayman*), *kezy* (spelt *keeksy*, in which form it appears also in Webster), *fitchy*, *spendthriftly*, *speciosity*, *sordidity*, *maleficence*, *sanguinolency*, *fashionist*, *gingerly*, *gingerness*; *wormling*, *loveling*, *dwarfing*; *eldern*, *silvern*, and *tinnen*, *pickpenny* and *turn-tippet*: *pyramid*; *vivacity* in the sense of *longevity*; *temperament* in the sense of *compromise*; *negose*, *negotious*, and *negotiousness*; *common-sense*, accompanied by not a very useful quotation from the Dean himself; *goodnature*, with an explanatory quotation from Dryden; together with several others which a pain in the back compels us to omit: still we hope we have gone far enough to prove that Worcester is in this respect a marvellous improvement upon all preceding Dictionaries. As Dr. Worcester, however, modestly observes in his preface, "No amount of labour, research, and care can render such a work free from errors and defects," and we should therefore feel that we were laying

ourselves open to a well-founded charge of trying to gain credit for more knowledge than we possess by the easy process of paltry fault-finding, were it not that it is our duty to mention words which to our knowledge have been omitted, that our readers may judge for themselves whether they ought to have a place in this Dictionary. Very few, if any, are to be found in any other single work with which we are acquainted, and for our own part we do not think their absence, in most cases, is much to be regretted. Dean Trench therefore will be grieved to learn that we could not, after diligent search, find *ludibundness*, *†septemfluous*, *†opime*, *†kumbiz*, *†ardelio*, *†æmulus*, *†trez*, *†farfalla*; *awkness*, *afterwitted*, *hispidity*, *flowetry*, *prowlery*, *brimty*; *bulldress*, *captainness*, *flatteress*, *intrudress*, *soverainness*; *chasteling*, *setling*, *niceling*, *freshling* (used by Sydney Walker); *yarnen*, *stonen*; *getnothng*, *swillbowl*; the obsolete plurals *†centones*, *†bisontes*; *opal-coloured*; *golden-fingered*: and we humbly submit that the words we have marked with a † would be out of place in an English Dictionary. With respect to compounds we are of opinion that it is not necessary to register more than are sufficient to exemplify the laws of English composition, together with such as, though formed contrary to analogy, are used by good authors. Of course we are speaking of *obvious* compounds, which any writer is at liberty to form at pleasure; all compounds in which there is a fusion of elements rendering analysis at first sight difficult, should undoubtedly be registered. Gerald Massey writes:

Snow-white, snow-soft, snow-silently,
Our darling bud up-curl'd,
(Our Wee White Rose);

but it will not therefore be contended that *snow-soft*, *snow-silently* ought to be found in Worcester. We may say the same of Milman's *ensepulchre*; Hood's *fly-bird* for *fly-catcher*; Philip James Bailey's *unhomed*; Alexander Smith's *unlash'd eye* of God; Tennyson's

She to me
Was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf;

dislink, *disyoke*, *fleekless*, *disprinc'd*, *refather'd*, *encarnalize*, and many others; for their meaning is plain to all, and, besides, their inventors are as yet too modern to issue from their mint an undisputed coinage. And he who, innocent of Greek, would look for Mrs. Browning's *enomel* in an English Dictionary, would probably seek in the same manner to ease his mind as to the properties of *antigropelous* boots, *enuka* shirts, *kamptulicons*, and *pantametallurgicons*, and would very properly seek in vain. Lexicographers who refuse to countenance a fantastic hankering after Grecisms and Latinisms deserve well of an Anglo-Saxon race. It may be doubted, however, whether *concupy* should be excluded, though it is used only by Thersites in "Troil. and Cress," act v. sc. 2; or *roundure*, which is put into the mouth of a king:

'Tis not the roundure of your old-faced walls
Can hide you.—King John, act ii. sc. 1.

For we agree with Dr. Worcester in thinking that *all* words found in Shakespeare, whether obsolete or not, should be admitted. In the case of living poets it is almost impossible that their inventions, distortions, and eccentricities should find their way into cotemporary lexicons, so that we were not surprised that Dr. Worcester had paid no attention to the fact of Bulwer, in his "Eva," having written

My heart shall haven in thy truth,

and

The mind a razed, defeated scroll:—

of Tennyson, in his "Princess," having used *wan* as a noun substantive, *frequence* (as *frequency* is used by Ben Jonson and others) in the usual sense of the Latin *frequentia*, *adit* as anything but a mining term;—of Alexander Smith's having talked of

The pants [not trousers] and trembles of a line,

and of

Ancient woods

In the calm evening caused by clouds of rooks:—

of W. S. Landor having presented mankind with "*hoarsen'd* reed" and "*hided* vessels," where *hided* has the meaning neither of *hidden* nor *whipped*;—and of Philip James Bailey having adopted *spheral* from the (not the best) Latin of Macrobius. The only plan we can think of whereby a lexicographer could make himself acquainted with words day by day new-forged or recalled from oblivion, is that all poets, tailors, drapers, hatters, bootmakers, and others engaged in the occupation of inventing terms, changing adjectives into substantives, turning neuter verbs into active or making active do duty for neuter, or in any way tampering with the national language, should be forced, under a heavy penalty, to forward a faithful copy of their production, with an explanation—and an apology whenever they have taken a great liberty—to the Librarian of the British Museum, by him to be kept in safe custody for the inspection of lexicographers.

Most people, particularly ladies, have a pet word which they can't find in any dictionary; we have known "goffering" applied as a test of the value of one, and great was the indignation manifested when the unhappy term was *non inventus*. We had better at once relieve the mind of any fair reader by briefly stating that it is *not* in Worcester, but it is to be found in Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary: it is derived from *goffer*=to pucker, fr. the French *gauffer*. In looking for a word it should be remembered that orthography varies: therefore, let not the hasty looker conclude that a word is absent from Worcester because he does not find it in the form to which he has been accustomed: for instance, he will not find *feere* (though it is so spelled in Collier's notorious "1632 Folio," Pericles, act i., sc. 1), but will both *feere* and *Pheer*: and if

with all his diligence he fail to discover "kúdu," let him turn to *koodoo*, and he will see a description of the animal and a portrait too; for a novel feature in Worcester is the introduction of an occasional illustration in connection with the subjects of zoology, ornithology, mechanics, architecture, &c., the woodcuts amounting in the aggregate (we believe) a thousand. From what we have said it will be gathered that there are many technical terms in the Dictionary; these are sometimes handled at a length and with a minuteness which we fear will excite the ire of Dean Trench, who considers such matter redundant. When, however, we consider how arts and science have progressed amongst us, until there is scarcely a book even of the lightest kind of literature without some technical terms, we cannot but think Dr. Worcester will have conferred a great boon upon the general reader, who cares more to have a clear idea of what he is reading than to follow Dean Trench in tracing, by an etymological analysis of words, the moral, religious, and political history of a nation. There may be as much good and dry instruction to be obtained from etymologically discussing *hypocrite* as from a whole chapter of Doddridge's "Rise and Progress;" but even then the general reader would much prefer interesting information upon general subjects. Etymology might be taken in hand at the Special Services by some learned Dean or Canon. "My text is taken from the first column of Worcester's Dictionary" would create sensation and rivet attention. We have already remarked upon the very judicious manner in which Dr. Worcester has acted as regards his etymologies. He has given authority in nearly every case of doubt, and has avoided all those wild original "shots" which, though they prove beyond a doubt the pluck and independence of Dr. Webster, are of harmful tendency, and sometimes remind one of that eminent scholar who informed his pupils that *Jutland* was so called because it *jutted* out into the sea. Indeed, no study is so dangerous as etymology carelessly pursued. Some derivations appear so ingenious that men adopt them without a thought: *umpire* fr. *ὑμπίρος*, *fickle* fr. *παῖλος*, have been in favour, and there is certainly ingenuity to recommend them (though we have heard (mixed) *pickle* derived also from *παῖλος*). There seems no reason for going beyond the A.S. *ficol* for *fickle*. *Poltroon* is another word which has been ingeniously derived from *pollice-truncus*, but *balatro* is quite as likely an origin. Some words, again, appear to bear their derivations upon their faces, and yet no one guesses them. Worcester tells us that *geoman* is of uncertain etymology, but to us it seems as clear as daylight that it is *geoc-man*, from the A.S. *geoc*=L. *jugum*. *Theodolite* is both by Webster and Worcester most unmercifully cut to pieces, Worcester perhaps being the worst butcher. Webster says: "Theodolite, fr. *θεω*, I run, and *δολιχός*, long;"—Worcester: *θεω*, I see; *δολος*, manifest; and *τεω*, the rim (!!). Webster's is plainly nonsense; Worcester's is full of blunders. There is no Greek verb *θεω*, I see; and even if *τεω* had anything to do with the word, we cannot see how it could possibly be made into *ite*. If, as Dr. Worcester gives us to understand, the orthography of the word in M. L. is "*theodelitus*," never was there a derivation more palpable: *θεω* (sight), *δολος*, and the common-as-dirt termination *ite*, as in *Toxophilite*, *Luddite*, *Wykehamite*, *Cobdenite*, &c. And we may here take the opportunity of reverently hinting to "the Servant of the Lord" that unless the word *Agapemone* was "revealed" to him, he had better call Love's Retreat "*Agapomone*," in accordance with the correct rules of Greek composition.

We will now take leave of this magnificent monument of patient toil, careful research, judicious selection, and magnanimous self-denial (for it requires great self-denial to abstain from undesired originality), with a hearty wish for its success. It is sad to think that the result of so much labour, from which Hercules, had he been intellectually inclined, would have shrunk appalled, should be barren fame: yet we can easily believe that Dr. Worcester (as he says) expects no adequate pecuniary compensation for his gigantic undertaking; for it is difficult to imagine a sum which could adequately compensate the man who has produced the completest and the cheapest English Dictionary which the world has yet seen. Some idea of the elaborate character of the work may be gathered from the fact that Dr. Worcester assigns no less than seven different sounds to the vowel *a*, five to *e*, five to *i*, six to *o*, six to *u*, and four to *y*, each denoted by a certain mark. Moreover, there is an introduction containing, besides other useful matter, a short history of English Lexicography, and a List of English Dictionaries from 1499 to 1860; and there is an Appendix positively overflowing with needful information, including abbreviations and signs used in writing and printing, and a collection of words and phrases from the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages. There is just one remark we should like to make anent the illustrations, and that is, that they sometimes very well supply the deficiencies of definition. For example, a bloodhound is defined as "a hound that follows by the scent and seizes with great fierceness." Now, whatever may be said in favour of the brevity of this definition, it is hardly sufficient to enable even the German, who is fabled to have drawn from description, with the assistance of much solitude, more beer, and most tobacco, a camel, to elaborate a correct likeness of the species of dog referred to; but the illustration gives quite a good notion of it. And with respect to the "bison," one can hardly obtain a better image of it than by looking at the woodcut, unless he have an opportunity of inspecting the actual creature (stuffed) in the office of the *Field* newspaper.

The Repressor of over-much Blaming of the Clergy. By REGINALD PECOCK, D.D. Edited by C. BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. London: Longmans. 8vo.

MR. BABINGTON'S WORK forms an important contribution to the materials of English history. That history, like the country itself, is surpassingly wealthy and fertile, rich in a vast variety of scenery. Here human labour and skill have brought it to the utmost perfection; there it is abundant in a tangled growth of spontaneous beauty; again it dips down into flats and fens or barren moors, which have defied or escaped cultivation. Such a barren tract is the period of Mr. Babington's book; fringed on one side by the brilliancy and activity of the most chivalrous epoch, on the other by the Reformation. With these two outlying periods every schoolboy is familiar; the intervening link is indispensable for the complete understanding of both, yet waits for its historian. No writer, from Hume to Macaulay, has been able to master it. One sees in the dramas of Shakespeare, to which our knowledge of it is mainly confined, how much even the great dramatist was baffled by its obscure, loose, and incongruous materials. The unity wanting in his play of "Henry VI." is also wanting in the history. Vagueness and uncertainty settle down upon all. Was Jack Cade the disciple of Wickliffe? Were Wickliffe and his followers contending for political as well as religious freedom? Was Henry a fool? Was York ambitious? Was Warwick a king-maker? Was Margaret the ruthless Amazon and impudent trull she is represented? Was Richard humpbacked? Or has popular imagination, or the art of the great dramatist, insensibly invested them with their salient and monochrome forms, from the inability of penetrating into their true historical import? Right or wrong, we have no means of arriving at more correct results, till those materials are before us of which Pecock's "Repressor" is not the least valuable.

The title of the work is a tolerably fair index of the nature of its contents. But our readers will be much deceived if they confound it with any of the numerous polemics of mediæval or modern Dryasdusts. Of all controversialists Pecock is the most amusing. He is no dry utterer of driest dogmas, no retailer of threadbare texts; he does not enter the field of controversy armed with Fathers and Schoolmen, with Thirty-nine Articles in one hand and thirty-nine ferules in the other. If not the most conclusive, he is the most candid of theological reasoners. He has the highest regard for learning; but it is to reason and common sense he proposes to appeal. Scripture, he asserts, must conform to reason, not reason to Scripture.

If any seeming discord be betwixt the word written in the outward book of Holy Scripture and the doom of reason written in man's soul and heart, the word so written outwardly ought to be expounded and interpreted and taught to accord with the doom of reason in the matter;

and not the reverse. So of authority:

There come forth men (the Lollards and the parochial clergy) somewhat lettered as in grammar only, or little farther, and not instructed in the meaning of moral philosophy, and of the law of nature, neither considering or remembering that the goodness of all governance hangs upon circumstances; and they read these writings so written in elder days, and ever they judge that under like rule and manner such government and ordinances of the Church ought to be continued now and always, without exception and without diversity, because these elder writings were writings of holy men. But lo! how foul they are beguiled; for they consider no further in the writings than is expressed in the same writings.

They consider not, he continues, that such authors left much more to be determined by the reason of man "in all such matters of moral government," than all that they set down expressly.

More strongly still:

If any man be afraid lest he trespass against God, if he make too little of Holy Scripture, which is the outward writing of the Old Testament and of the New, I ask why is he not afraid lest he make over little and apprise over little the inward Scripture of the law of nature written by God himself in man's soul? For certainly this inward book is more necessary to Christian men, and is more worthy, than is the outward Bible and the meaning thereof, as far as they treat of the larger part of God's law to man.

These extracts will put our readers in possession of the main purport of this remarkable book, and of the no less remarkable method in which Pecock proposes to conduct the controversy. The secular histories of the periods furnish but meagre information of the progress of the Lollard doctrines and of the great movement then finding its way among the middle and lower classes of England. In Pecock's work we have unmistakable evidence of the progress of the new doctrines, and the mighty influence produced by Wickliffe's translation of the Bible. Texts were canvassed on alehouse benches; women and labouring men could find no more engrossing topic of conversation; feasts and amusements were forgotten in the more entrancing delight which the Scriptures offered; and the Bible became, as it has been since, the book of the masses in England—that book which they are never tired reading—the only key to the hearts of the multitude.

We cannot stop to inquire how far this result was owing to no other book being accessible to the great majority of the population in Wickliffe's days; how far the pleasure was enhanced by the style and language of the translation, which spoke to them—as no book had ever spoken—in the idiom of their daily lives. That, in their value for the Scriptures and their ignorance of all other learning, they should have deferred to no other authority, was natural enough. That the sturdy feelings of independence even then beginning to stir among them should have led them to prefer those preachers who fell in with their own views, and drive them to find a grave and grim

delight in controversies with the clergy, was to be expected. In Pecock's words: "The first of their throwings is this, that no governance is to be held by Christians as the service or law of God, except it is grounded in Holy Scripture. In this throwing and holding they be so kete (keen) and so smart and so wanton, that, whenever any clerk affirmeth to them any governance (ordinance) contrary to their wit or pleasure, though it be full open and full surely in the doom of reason, and therefore surely in the moral law of nature, which is the law of God, they anon ask: 'Where groundest thou it in the New Testament?' or 'Where groundest thou it in Holy Scripture not revoked by the New Testament?' And if they ken not where it is so witnessed in Holy Scripture, they despise it."

Elsewhere he finds it necessary to warn them, in a very graphic passage; the truth of which our readers will find no difficulty in recognising:

As one star is different from another star in clearness, so one clerk is different from another in cunning. And therefore, brother, take heed to doom of clear reason in this matter. And in special beware that thou do not accept a clerk by this alone, that he may wear a pillion on his head; neither by this, that he is a famous and a pleasant preacher to people in a pulpit; neither by this, that he is a great and thick rattler out of texts of Holy Scripture or of Doctors, in feasts or other companies. For many, which never learned further in schools than their grammar, ken such texts by heart and by mouth, and ken by texts and by narrations and parables and likenesses to preach full gloriously to the pleasure of the people, and seem thereby full wise.

Now with such antagonists as these, appeals to Fathers and Councils, had Pecock been disposed to defer to them, would have been utterly useless. He was guiltless, however, of any such intentions. The necessities of his position, if he would defend the hierarchy and the system established, compelled him to adopt a line of defence which he would have adopted without any such necessity. He acknowledged the sufficiency of Scripture so far as it went; but Scripture itself, urged Pecock, is no more than a leaf out of the great book of human reason, more clearly written perhaps, more emphatically enforced, but requiring reason as a preliminary condition for its due interpretation. This position he has enforced in a variety of ways, and with a vast amount of familiar illustration, which constitutes one of the great charms of his books. He found no difficulty in pressing the Lollards hard with their own inconsistency. If they would admit nothing to be innocent or justifiable but that for which they could find explicit sanction in Holy Scripture, all human sense was against them.

It is this appeal to the supremacy of reason in which the novelty, not to say the charm, of Pecock's book consists. A mode of arguing so unusual, and pressed home with so much vigour and freshness of style, and such variety of allusion and illustration, is sure to command for it a degree of attention denied to works of a drier and more dogmatical character. Readers of the present day, when theological discussion has been freed from all trammels, and appeals to authority are regarded with suspicion, may perhaps shrink from the boldness of Pecock's fundamental principle, and feel somewhat abashed at his assertion that Scripture must be submitted to reason; that even the highest of Christian mysteries are more grounded in reason than Scripture, and demand as much the sanction of one as of the other (p. 44). They may perhaps receive with more astonishment than complacency Pecock's metaphor, when he compares Christ and His Apostles to men "bringing branches from Bishop's Wood, and flowers from the field, into London, that the citizens may make therewith their houses gay in remembrance of St. John the Baptist;" that wood, from which these branches and flowers were taken, being "the forest of the law of nature," to use his own illustration. But, bating this bold assumption, no one will deny the ingenuity or even the value of the same mode of reasoning, when applied to a number of social and religious questions which were fiercely debated in the times of the Lollards, and the fires of which are not extinguished even now.

When the Lollards of the fifteenth century attacked religious endowments, no supporter of them in this year of grace could make a more pithy and pertinent reply, or more adapted to the common sentence of reason, than Pecock, who undertakes to prove that the clergy were more moral and more learned since they had endowments than before (p. 334). Fixed payments, he contends, were made to the clergy to emancipate them from the caprices of their congregations; and if that is a safeguard for both at this present time, notwithstanding occasional extravagances, it was a safeguard for which every man may be thankful who looks back on the religious history of this or any other nation during the last 500 years. When the Lollards condemned ecclesiastical property, Pecock did not meet them with some fantastic argument from antiquity. He met them with the assertion that ecclesiastics were much better landlords than lay lords; that their estates were better managed, their tenants more favoured; that what the layman spent abroad in the Crusade or the wars of France, or consumed and wasted with crowds of idle retainers at home, the ecclesiastic returned to the land. If there were agricultural improvements to be made, the ecclesiastic could afford them. If there still remained buried in ancient MSS. (for books there were none) traces of scientific agriculture (a subject, by-the-by, which may one day engage the attention of the Master of the Rolls), the ecclesiastic was the only class in the realm to whom such learning was accessible. His out-houses were in better order, his barns better built, his cattle better cured and cared for, the bridges and roads on his estates in better repair. And then, for

the great desideratum of all;—if there was any education for the labouring classes, it was to be found in the cloister and the schools attached to it, and not in the castles of the great proprietor, still less at the board or the booth of the merchant or thriving city-man, the patron and disciple of Lollardy. And though monks and friars might not be of the productive class in the vocabulary of modern political economists, we are inclined to think that they, with their great coryphæus, Mr. Cobden, would regard with considerable complacency Pecoek's ingenious defence—that men had better be friars preaching peace and good will, than laymen and soldiers cutting throats in France (p. 516). Considering, too, how unpopular those wars were in England at that time, and how many of the Lollards were evidently actively engaged or strongly sympathising with the party of Jack Cade, this was a thrust under the fifth rib of the puritanism of the 15th century, over which my Lord Bishop doubtless chuckled and rubbed his hands, as a man by no means unconscious when he had said a good thing, or unwilling to say it when he had one.

We would have gladly prolonged our extracts from Pecoek's book, and have treated our readers to some of his homely and lively sallies; but if from the sample already given they can form a tolerably correct estimate of the author and his book, we have said enough. They can scarcely dip into a page without being rewarded with some graphic allusion to the manners and discussions of the times, without hitting upon some vigorous but not ill-humoured retort on the inconsistency and vanity, "the rudeness and boistousness which they (the common people) had now in reasoning." They will be able to trace in the pages of Pecoek, if anywhere, the main features of that great movement which was stirring the whole mass of society to its utmost core, and laying the foundation for that superstructure in religion and politics which remains to the present day. They may give all due credit to the general correctness of Pecoek's description when he taxes the Lollards with saying "that they needed nothing in the school of God's law and service but Scripture alone; and they weened themselves for to know substantially and pitibly Holy Scripture because they knew certain texts by heart, and could lusch them out thick at feasts and at ale-drinkings, and sitting upon their benches." Yet this earnestness, with all its extravagance, will not diminish in thoughtful minds the inestimable advantages of such exclusive admiration for Scripture.

If these observations of Pecoek's appear bitter, these are the hardest things in his book or in his heart. Nowhere does he hint at severer measures; nowhere does he call for the too common interposition of persecution and the secular arm to put down that freedom of discussion of which his Lollard opponents had so freely availed themselves. In appealing to the judgment of reason he was quite willing to stand to the decision of that tribunal. He would have done more; he would gladly have made it efficient by teaching people the science of reason. "Much good," he says, "would come forth, if a short compendious logic were devised for all the common people in their mothers' language, unto whose making, if God will grant leave and leisure, I purposesometime after mine other business for to essay" (p. 9).

That wish, like many other designs of the author, was not destined to be realised. A bishop, a member of the University of Oxford, the former head of Whittington College, was not to be allowed to snub St. Jerome and "pooh-pooh" the Fathers with impunity, not even in defence of the Church. If the Lollards did not relish the hard hits and sprightly sallies of the author of "The Repressor," the dignified clergy were scandalised at Pecoek's method of conducting a controversy so much at variance with the approved and established methods. The dullest doctors looked grave at a line of argument which led they knew not whither, and at wit they did not understand. Others had a sneaking unacknowledged sympathy with Pecoek's opponents. It was not hard to gather sticks for the sacrifice when so many were ready to contribute to the burning; and in 1458 Pecoek was converted before the Archbishop to recant his errors, or be delivered to the secular arm. The story has been so well told by Mr. Babington, that we prefer referring our readers to the book itself, rather than mar the interest of the narration by curtailment. Suffice it to say that, after a struggle, which none but those who have felt can fully describe, Pecoek consented to abjure what his accusers were pleased to condemn, and met with the contempt and neglect he anticipated.

We should be doing much injustice to Mr. Babington, to whose labours we are so much indebted, did we fail to pay a public acknowledgment to his skilful and conscientious editorship. The volumes brought out under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls are beginning to make an imposing array on our bookshelves. With some few exceptions, the works reflect great credit on the editors: they are well selected, they are important contributions to historical literature, they have a definite and permanent value. Mr. Babington's volume may take rank with the best for intrinsic interest and careful scholarship. We have noted some few oversights and some pardonable misprints. Perhaps our main objection to Mr. Babington is his inability to divest himself of the peculiar prejudices of an Anglican clergyman. He is apt to look at the religious discussions of the fifteenth century too much from the narrow and restricted view of the orthodoxy of the nineteenth. But with the general creed of Mr. Babington we have no fault to find; and perhaps it is inseparable from the plan of these publications that they should give us the independent views of each separate editor, rather than the uniform but less satisfactory criticisms of similar Continental series.

The Wife's Domain. By PHILOTHALOS. (London: John Churchill. 1860. pp. 162.)—"Philothalos" having from time to time delivered an occasional lecture at a small establishment devoted to the relief of the diseases of children and women, has ventured to print a portion of the series. We think he has done wisely, as his little volume is almost entirely free from medical technicalities, and the advice which he proffers is evidently based on long experience. His general language too is plain and homely, and the topics he has chosen to discourse upon are never alien to the welfare of the wife and mother. A more thoroughly practical little work we have seldom seen.

The Grand Volunteer Review. By G. A. SALA. Second Edition. (W. Tinsley.)—We are not surprised that a second edition of this handy little reprint of Mr. Sala's report of the Volunteer Review in Hyde Park has been called for. The first issue was, we believe, very extensive; yet it has not sufficed to satisfy the desire to possess in a form capable of preservation so graphic an account of such an interesting event. This is all the more fortunate, inasmuch as it gives opportunity for the addition of an excellent account of the Wimbledon Target Shooting. Should the warlike necessities of the time call for yet another edition, we would suggest to Mr. Sala a careful revision of his facts, seeing that there are several inaccuracies, excusable enough in a report written for instant use, but which ought to have been expurgated before republication. It is not, for instance, true (as stated at page 15) that "Captain Millais marched by the side of Full Private Hunt," seeing that the former was several hundred miles north of the metropolis when the review took place.

Report of the Royal Rifle Match at Wimbledon Common. By JOHN SCOFFERN, M.B. (London: Ward and Lock. pp. 96.)—We can readily understand that Mr. Scoffern, having invented a cartridge, should wish to use all legitimate means of bringing himself into notoriety in connection with that movement towards the general use of firearms which is now spreading over the country; but we do not admit that, in doing so, he has a right to throw discredit upon the inventions of other people. Had Mr. Scoffern entitled his pamphlet "The Whitworth Rifle Tested; or, Lancaster versus Manchester," it would have been honest; because his pamphlet is much more an attack upon the great Manchester mechanician than a report of the doings at Wimbledon. Certainly much allowance may be made for a man who has produced a work under such disadvantages as Mr. Scoffern enumerates:

Here, at 11 a.m., in this day of grace the ninth of July, am I, broken by recent illness, exhausted by recording for two morning newspapers the professional doings of our grand "fir national," sleepy as one needs must be who has not slept eight hours during the entire week gone by; replete with dining overmuch; and half jolted to death by travelling in a cabbage cart from Putney to Covent-garden, at 3 a.m., because, like many others at Wimbledon, I overshot the mark—missing, not my aim, but my train: here am I, pledged to write a book in eight and forty hours!

The only observation to be made on this is, Why write at all, especially when so little has been done? On turning over the pages to seek for some intelligible account of the Wimbledon proceedings, we find little beyond reports of conversations between Mr. Scoffern, the winner of the Queen's prize, Captain Ross the father of the latter, and Mr. Whitworth. Here is a specimen:

Though I did not hear what follows, I know that some such conversation as this took place on Tuesday, July 3rd. It is almost verbatim; I repeat it as related to me, by one who would not have misled me.

Mr. Whitworth, addressing Captain Ross—"You have been stating something about my guns in the papers, Captain Ross."

Ross—"Mr. Whitworth, I have stated nothing about your guns in the papers. I know there have been newspaper paragraphs about some shooting of mine; but I am not answerable for them."

Whit—"They say you prefer Lancaster's gun to mine."

Ross—"It is impossible, Mr. Whitworth, to deny that your gun shoots very well; but Lancaster's gun shoots equally well, and its bullet hardly ever strips. Yours more frequently. I certainly prefer Lancaster's."

Something more I know in reference to this matter, and from my own knowledge.

On Friday night I was sitting with Captain Ross and his son. The latter seemed very pensive, and I joked him about it.

"What lies so heavily on your mind?" said I. "Has Aunt Sally withheld her favours?" "I am vexed," said he; "very much vexed. Having won a Whitworth rifle, qualifying me to go in for the Queen's prize, I ought to have been allowed to use one of the length to which I have been accustomed, at least; if not (which I should have preferred), a Lancaster. But here I am—never having shot with a short Whitworth in my life—compelled to shoot with one tomorrow: only for the reason that I won that gun in competition."

All this was eminently unfair, and should be known. That Mr. Ross carried away the Queen's prize under these unfavourable conditions, is the more to his credit. I impute nothing; but of this I heard a whisper on the field, namely, that if Mr. Ross had failed to win the Queen's prize, Mr. Whitworth would have been all the better pleased, seeing how undesirable and impolitic it would be—viewing circumstances from Mr. Whitworth's point of view—that the winner of the Queen's prize should be said to have expressed his preference for the Lancaster.

Now, granted all this to be true, what does it prove? Only that Mr. Ross and his father prefer the Lancaster rifle. Their evidence is not to be slighted, and will weigh, no doubt, with the persons upon whose decision the adoption of a rifle depends; but it is by no means to be considered as conclusive. The question of comparative excellence is still under consideration, and will be decided upon grounds more scientific and reliable than the fancy or even the opinion of an individual shooter.

We have also received: A pamphlet entitled *A Horn-Book for Diplomatic Beginners* (J. Ridgway), in which a writer who has evidently much to learn respecting that empty bugbear called *diplomacy* attempts to teach others as ill-informed as himself.—A reprint of a letter to the *Daily News*, by Mr. G. Le Grand Jacob, on *English Government of India*. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Part IX. of *Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*. Edited by Robert Hunt, F.R.S. (Longmans.)—*Property and Income Tax Tables*. By a Surveyor of Taxes. 1857-61. (Longmans. Glasgow: T. Murray and Son.)—*The Edinburgh Veterinary Review*. No. VII. (Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

IN THE LYRIC AS IN THE NATURAL FIRMAMENT, there has of late been a great eclipse. All the former glories of Covent Garden have been shaded by "Le Prophète" in its gorgeous, new, and imposing guise. Thursday, the 12th, will stand in the pages of musical history for the reproduction of this great opera, when, Phoenix-like, it appeared far more glowingly than ere it became the prey of a devouring element. Since 1855, Meyerbeer's most imposing work has not been attempted in England. From the circumstance that Sig. Tamberlik would again appear as *Jean of Leyden*, the unhappy tool of the Anabaptists, and that Mme. Csillag would impersonate *Fides*, his mother, the interest to witness the opera was, as might have been expected, great, and the house was in consequence crowded. Comparisons with known and popular predecessors are among the perils that every new aspirant is exposed to. In this particular, the least biased finds a difficulty in steering clear. Without doubt, Mme. Csillag felt the difficulty of avoiding everything that approached imitation, and this may account for the inequalities of her performance in the opening act. Her first coup was in the duet with "Bertha" (Mlle. Corbani); thenceforward *Fides* is but little seen, except for a brief period, till the third act. Throughout this, the mother of the Prophet is but little absent from the footlights, and from this time to the fall of the curtain Csillag achieved a never-pausing triumph. Her reading of the character is, to our thinking, a correct one. Possibly it would be too much to say that in occasional situations, which are telling points of the opera, there is not a shade of something like effort in her impersonation—effort which will not be allowed to coexist with the highest dramatic powers. Still, the severe test to which these powers were subjected exhibited a largeness of thought and a grasp of intellect which are the lot of few. Her tender suppliancy when soliciting alms to pay the priest for a mass for the soul of her supposed lost son; her revulsion of feeling when she finds him in the church under the ban of his fanatical followers, himself an impostor and a renegade, were admirably and truthfully expressed. Then, again, the attitude of sudden astonishment at beholding *Jean* in the person of the crowned prophet, and the thrilling exclamation, "Mio figlio," is deserving the highest praise. So, too, her despair when denounced by him, and her terror when she observes the uplifted daggers of the three Anabaptists threatening her erring but still beloved child, whose life hangs upon the words that hover on her lips. These were one and all portrayed with consummate power. The fourth act in its great point—the interview between *Fides* and *Jean*—was wondrously developed. Her denunciation of his awful sins, and picture of the doom that awaits him, as well as in the finale, when, amid the lambent flames, she embraces and forgives his unnatural denials and awful blasphemies—were *chef d'œuvres* of acting, fully entitling the gifted artist to a front-rank position among operatic tragedians. The music of Meyerbeer was first written for a high soprano, but subsequently altered for Mme. Viardot. Some portions of the score are hardly within Mme. Csillag's means, and she consequently appears to less advantage in her vocal than in her histrionic character. The performance of Sig. Tamberlik was, as it ever has been, unequal, although his *Jean of Leyden* abounds with beauties. We must briefly state that the music of the three Anabaptists, assigned to Polonini, Zelger, and Neri-Baraldi, was remarkably well executed, and that Tagliacoco as *Oberthal* was correct and effective. It is impossible to speak too highly of the pictorial illustrations of this opera; the coronation scene claims especial remark from the transcendent character of the mounting. Nor can the skating scene, with its favourite *pas de Patineurs* and incidental ballet, be passed over without a word of unqualified praise. In short, the general representation of "Le Prophète" was of the most complete and finished kind that has ever been submitted. "Martha" on Tuesday, "Orfeo," and a miscellaneous selection of music, on Wednesday, with an exhibition of flowers on each occasion after the opera, may be added to the above truly great attraction at Covent Garden.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Donizetti's comic opera, "La Figlia del Reggimento," reproduced on Saturday, afforded an excellent opportunity for bringing the versatile powers of Mlle. Marie Cabel into play. Any lengthened analysis of the merits of the last comer, who brings with her a reputation that has taken the circuit of the world, would convey an idea that we are hardly driven for a subject on which to write. Despite her well-won fame, few of the British public have had opportunities, till within the last week, of forming an independent opinion of her attainments. A fragment of "Dinorah," on Thursday the 12th inst., the first night of her appearance in London, was an augury of greater things to come; but her completer triumphs were witnessed on Saturday, when she appeared for the first time in England as *Marie, the vivandière*, a character aptly chosen for the display of that florid style of vocalisation in which she evidently delights to revel. The opera itself, as regards sentiment, is of a mezzo character, amalgamating playful melody, and the light and floating in music with purposes of a deeper kind. The subject does not suggest a theme for displaying the more

elevated description of the epic muse; it has, however, the merit of giving a wide scope to the heroine, who, when it happens to be one of Marie Cabel's stamp, rarely, if ever fails in being turned to good account. Histrionically speaking, the cantatrice fully bears out the testimonials incorporated with her name. On the occasion to which we are referring she exhibited much of high intelligence, and the capacity when needed of bold purpose. She was eminently happy in the favourite song of the regiment, "E il reggimento ch' egual non ha," and equally so in the romanza that she sings, accompanied by the *Marchesa* (Mlle. dell' Anese) after she has renounced the costume, and with it the manners, of a sutler girl. The transitions from the written score to the favourite song of the regiment at the suggestion of *Sulpizio* (Sig. Ciampi), whose musical ear is so attuned to the favourite air that he has no taste to appreciate the more refined compositions of the *Marchesa*, were given with admirable effect. From the well-chastened humour thrown into this, perhaps the most piquant production in the opera, reiterated plaudits were elicited. As *Tonio*, the young Tyrolean, Sig. Belart acquitted himself so admirably, that at the conclusion of each act he was called, in conjunction with the heroine, to receive an extra tribute of satisfaction. Mlle. dell' Anese sustained the less important part of *La Marchesa* with becoming dignity; and, in the piano scene, with considerable *éclat*. On Monday "La Favorita" was performed, with Mme. Borghi-Mamo as *Leonora*. Without entering very fully into the merits and demerits of this opera seria, which are well known, we may repeat what has been often advanced, that, although it has an established reputation on the Continent, it is never likely to take possession of the public affections in this country. There are, it is true, several vocal melodies and concerted pieces scattered through the work, but many of these are fragmentary, and brought out amid a vast deal of pretence and an elaborate display of orchestral colouring. The listener often reasons within himself whether four long acts of dullness are repaid by those songs and duets, albeit in the composer's best vein. Separate the last and best act from the rest, and, if well executed, it will be heard with pleasure, if only in consideration of *Fernando's* romance and the final duet with *Leonora*; but the whole is too lengthy, and the points of attraction too wide apart to admit of the chance of lasting popularity. Mme. Borghi-Mamo's version of the King's favourite was one full of intelligence, and her singing throughout was characterised by an intense expression and a highly-cultivated taste. In the last scene her acting was, in the fullest sense of the word, graceful, pathetic, and impressive, and her couplets in the duet with *Fernando* were delivered with such power and impassioned feeling, that the audience cheered each verse with hearty and unanimous goodwill. Sig. Giuglini has an established reputation, both here as well as in Continental cities, for his impersonation of the arduous part of *Fernando*. The beautiful romanza, "Spirto gentil" (act 4, scene 3), sung with exquisite grace and dramatic expression, produced a general call for repetition. Other pieces were similarly complimented, among which may be cited the "Si Alfonso" in the first act; "Fra dunque vero" in the second; and the duo "Disarma il tuo furor" in the last. A word must express our genuine approval of Violetti as *Baldassare*, and of Sig. Everardi as the representative of *Alfonso XI*.

OPERA CONCERTS.—These select entertainments at the Crystal Palace were, for the present season, completed on the 13th inst. Were we to put the last concert in the balance, there would be found more solid material in it than in any of its predecessors. There were nevertheless two pieces in the programme for which substitutes might have been provided to advantage. Mme. Borghi-Mamo sang the beautiful aria from "Donna del Lago," "Elena, oh tu ch'io chiama" (act i. scene 7), so admirably as to evoke frequent expressions of regret that it is so seldom heard. Years ago this melody was an immense favourite with prime donne of the highest rank; why it has fallen into neglect is beyond the orbit of our comprehension. Mme. Marie Cabel's first appearance at Sydenham tended in no small degree towards drawing the fashionable body of visitors on the Friday referred to. The shadow song from "Dinorah" is more suitable to the quality of voice possessed, and the style adopted, by Mme. Cabel, than to any of the numerous interpreters of the song with which we are acquainted. Meyerbeer doubtlessly knew what this celebrated French singer was capable of before a bar of his last opera figured in a substantial form. At the conclusion of the song applauses both hearty and spontaneous signalled the impressions made upon the auditory. A quartet from Lucia, "Che mi frena," assigned to Mlle. Brunetti, Mme. Lemaire, Sig. Belart, and Sig. Everardi, closed the first part of the entertainment; and a chorus from "Semiramide," "Bello si celebri," brought the series for 1860 to a conclusion.

On Saturday a concert of miscellaneous music was given at the Crystal Palace, having, as on the day previous, Mr. Benedict for its conductor. In the programme were favourite gems from foreign as well as domestic operas; and as Mrs. Lucas wished to make an appearance, the audience were favoured by her with a dash of Scotch music. The volunteers also—of whom there is generally a pretty good sprinkle on Saturdays—were invited to listen to a new march

by Mr. Manns, entitled "The British Volunteer." But the prime object of attraction was Mlle. Desirée Artot. This lady selected a romanza from "Otello" with harp accompaniment, and an aria, "Prendi per me," in which Mr. Benedict and M. de Beriot appear to have striven hard to entangle and perplex the vocalist, but in vain; Mlle. Artot never attempts that which she cannot subordinate to her will. The instrumental pieces that excited attention were Charles Mayer's concerto by Herr Sigismund Blumner; a solo for harp by Mr. Thomas; one for cornet, composed by Koenig, and played by Mr. Levy; Weber's polonaise for pianoforte in E, by Herr Blumner; and Mr. Vincent Wallace's overture to his lately-produced opera "Lurline."

Mr. Balfie's second concert at the Surrey Gardens on Wednesday evening, like that of the week preceding, was liberally patronised. Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Parepa, and other artists of note and consequence, were engaged. In order to avoid the vulgar exhibition of the 11th inst., an encore song for Mr. Reeves was prepared and published in the programme. By this happy hit the strife of tongues was avoided. Miss Goddard's "Home, Sweet Home" and "The Last Rose" received unbounded applause, although they were unheard by nearly half the assembly.

Miss Leffler and Miss Ellen Lyon gave a concert on Saturday to a select audience at Messrs. Collard's Rooms. The list of artists engaged for the occasion was of a more extended length than usual. A duet for two pianofortes by Miss Binfield and Mr. Walter Macfarren, and a fantasia "sur un air Tyrolien," arranged by F. Boehm, and performed by Master Drew Dean, were prominent among the instrumental music.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.Surrey Gardens. Society of British and Foreign Musicians. 7.
WED.Surrey Gardens. Mr. Balfie's Third Concert.
ST. JAMES'S HALL. London Rifle Volunteer Brigade Concert. 8.
FRI.St. James's Hall. Prince George Galitzin's Last Concert.
SAT.Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE CONCERT given in aid of the family of the late Robert Brough took place last night (Friday) at the St. James's Hall. At present we can only say that the programme contained a stronger cast than any issued during the present season, and that the demand for tickets was sufficiently great to authorise very sanguine expectations of the amount of money to be raised. The dramatic entertainment for the same purpose (which takes place next Wednesday) also offers very great attractions to the public, and the attendance is expected to be very large.

On Wednesday evening a performance was given at the Lyceum Theatre by the members of the Civil Service Regiment of Volunteers, for the purpose of raising the money necessary to provide the corps with a band. Mr. Tom Taylor—or, as he is called for the nonce, Captain Tom Taylor—wrote for the occasion a new comedy, entitled "A Lesson for Life," which is well spoken, but which clearly does not come within the pale of criticism until it is produced in a more public manner. The acting is said to have been creditable, and there is no doubt that the result will give a little harmony to the volunteer proceedings of the civil servants.

A writer in the *Morning Star* offers some very feeling and sensible observations on the movement made in aid of the family of Robert Brough: "On no similar occasion have we witnessed so hearty and unanimous a recognition of the ties of literary and artistic brotherhood. The list of the committee embraces names which are household words wherever English literature finds a home and English art is cherished as a source of national honour; and actors, singers, and musicians seem to have vied with authors in rendering a substantial tribute to the memory of a writer whose works will always ensure for him honourable recollection—a man of whom it may be truly averred that he never made an enemy or lost a friend. It now remains for the public, whose heavy hours he so often lightened by his mirthful conceits and graceful fancies, to do their part, and we feel satisfied that they will do it well. It is sometimes said that John Bull is apt to button his pockets when an appeal is made to him on behalf of the family of a literary man left destitute by his death, and to object that due provision should have been made for them by their natural protector. This may have been true once; we do not believe that it is so now. The world has learned to comprehend the trials, the struggles, and vicissitudes of the noblest, but most treacherous of all human careers; and not a few are willing to admit that they owe a debt of gratitude to the writer, who has charmed and instructed them, which is not entirely liquidated by the fruits of his labours. In this case, however, the appeal is by no means made exclusively to the charitable feelings of the public. We are informed, it is true, that a donation fund has been opened at Coutts's, to which those may contribute who prefer to adopt this mode of evincing their sympathy; but the mass of the community may at once do good service to an admirable cause, and secure for themselves a very substantial gratification."

This day (Saturday) the adjourned fair in aid of the Royal Dramatic College is to be held at the Crystal Palace. The entertainments will consist of a grand concert, at which Mme. Catherine Hayes, Mme. Louisa Vinning, Messrs. Harrison, Santley, and Lefort, and other eminent artists, will assist. For the Fancy Fair, the list of ladies whose services will be put into requisition for the stalls—a list which includes all the beauty and talent now on the London stage—is enough to attract the sternest heart to Sydenham, and unloose the tightest purse-string. Hopeless, indeed, the case of the too-susceptible bachelor who dares to wander near the Fair that day. Those who escape Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Swanborough, and Miss Wyndham, shall they not fall by the hands of Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Oliver, and Miss Bufton? We are glad to perceive that, in spite of the sneers of the tragic party, Mr. Buckstone and his brother comedians will be as busy as before in the Aunt Sally

and Cheap John line of business. If Jupiter be propitious, it will be a pleasant day.

Appropos of the Dramatic College, a good thing is attributed to an aristocratic supporter of the project, who is as dissatisfied as all sensible people must be with the fatal choice of locality, which threatens to banish the unfortunate recipients of the College bounty to a purgatory of ennui. "Capital place," said he to Mr. Webster; "couldn't be better for the purpose." "I'm quite delighted to hear you say so," replied the worshipful Master, with the air of a man quite unaccustomed to be complimented on that subject. "Because you see," continued his interlocutor, "it'll make a fellah work so hard to keep away from it." In this point of view, the Maybury site certainly has its advantage.

The *Gazette des Théâtres* (Paris) announces that a marriage is on the eve of being celebrated between Mlle. Trochue, the descendant of Racine, and a young captain of infantry in the French army. The subscription which was opened in favour of the young orphan, and in which the Pope and several foreign Sovereigns took part, will give the lady a marriage portion of 50,000*fr.*

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE LONDON PICTURE SEASON shows unmistakable signs of approaching dissolution. The exhibitions of the Royal Academy, of the (Old) Water-Colour Society, and of the Society of British Artists, will close to the public this day week (Saturday, the 28th).

Mr. T. J. Barker's large and important historical picture of a subject deeply interesting to all Englishmen, "The Relief of Lucknow" and meeting of the three heroes, Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell, has now been on view in Waterloo-place some two months. Its exhibition will be prolonged, we believe, till the end of the present month. With the picture may also be seen the drawings, sketches, and portraits made in India specially for it by Mr. E. Lundgren, which, as authentic records of men and places for ever interesting, have a peculiar value. The picture is being engraved for Messrs. Agnew by Mr. C. G. Lewis.

Cloth-making Yorkshire competes with cotton-spinning Lancashire in patronage of the arts, and many of the finest works of our living English painters may now be found adorning the sumptuous houses of the princes of broadcloth. Many of these have now been brought together in a temporary exhibition of local "Art treasures" recently opened in the large room of the Bradford Exchange, for the pecuniary benefit of the Bradford School of Design, and the intellectual benefit of a public which sorely needs instruction and amusement of a high kind. It contains about 300 pictures and water-colour drawings, contributed principally by gentlemen resident in Bradford, Leeds, and other neighbouring towns; some by Lancashire men. The water-colour drawings include a fine series by Turner, contributed by Mr. Heugh, of Alderley Edge, a collector whose name is well known in the London sale-rooms. Among the curiosities of the exhibition are two clever drawings by the Princess Frederick William of Prussia (*our Princess Royal*), those, we presume, which were exhibited in London and sold, for a patriotic object, a few years ago. The exhibition was at first to remain open only for a fortnight; but the period is to be extended, the daily attendance, at first small, having much increased.

The lists of the Crystal Palace Art Union will close next Tuesday week, the 31st.

The annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute commenced this week at Gloucester on Tuesday, the 17th, and will conclude on Tuesday next, the 24th.

The sale of the collection of works of art left behind him by the encyclopædic-minded German, Alexander von Humboldt, will take place at Berlin on the 17th September.

The memorial bust of Admiral Blake, executed after Mr. Bailey's design by Mr. Papworth, has been placed in the Assize Court at Taunton, in the grand old hero's native county of Somerset. The money—the sculptor was paid some 130 guineas—was raised principally by local subscriptions.

The Architectural Institute has adjourned further consideration of the vexed question of setting on foot examinations and diplomas in architecture till "the second Monday in November." Evidently they find it a difficult matter to stir in, though portions of the profession are clamorous for a little more buckram.

More monuments in Germany to the two poets towards whom their countrymen (in this how different to us!) never tire of testifying their homage: viz, Goethe and Schiller. Towards the erection of that to Goethe the Prince Regent of Prussia has allotted the sum of ten thousand crowns.

At a committee meeting of the Ecclesiological Society on the 11th ult., Mr Slater, the architect engaged on the restoration of the choir of Chichester Cathedral, noticed in our last, exhibited his design for the large Mosaic pavement to be executed in the *opus Alexandrinum* method, and to be placed in the presbytery of that Cathedral, before the high altar.

Sales of objects of *vertu* still occupy the sale-rooms. On Tuesday, the 17th, a small but good collection of Oriental, Sèvres, Dresden, and other porcelain was dispersed at Christie's; and yesterday (Friday), by the same auctioneers, some good decorated and marquetry furniture, some Sèvres porcelain, and a few fine pieces of sculpture—among them "The Guardian Angel" and the "Two Girls Angling," by Monti.

On Wednesday, the 18th, Messrs. Foster, of Pall-Mall, sold the small miscellaneous collection of pictures, drawings, engravings, and ornamental objects of the late Mr. H. Morley, of Brompton. The pictures comprised three or four cabinet examples of the modern French school, half a dozen academy studies by Etty of varying merit. The drawings included some from the hand of David Cox, and some by Broeky. Among the engravings the principal features were several framed examples of Rembrandt, and the large engraving of the Andrea Mantegna cup by Hollar. On the same day were sold some very lovely examples of old Dresden china, under one of its fairest aspects: a pair of vases and covers "enriched with many flowers and birds in relief," and an oval mirror, "with raised flowers and Cupids and portrait of Marie Antoinette."

It will have been observed from our advertising columns that it is proposed to do honour to the memory of the late Mrs. Jameson, one of the most active and permanently useful of modern contributors to the literature of art. It is contemplated to place a portrait bust of her in the South Kensington Museum—a fit home; the bust to be executed by one whose reputation her appreciative criticisms had done much to advance—Mr. Gibson, R.A., of Rome.

Apropos of the Volunteers and their all-engrossing displays, Mr. Tegg, of Queen-street, Cheapside, has issued a lithograph by Maclure and Co., of "Her Majesty firing the First Shot at Wimbledon." The drawing is by "one of the members of the London Scottish Rifle Corps," and purports to have been "taken on the spot;" but, for aught we can see to the contrary, it might have been "taken" on any other spot—say in the upper apartments of Mr. Tegg's house.

In the sale at Christie's on the 10th inst. of engravings after Scheffer, the two drawings, "Dante and Beatrice," and "Marguerite and Faust in the Garden," turned out to be not by Scheffer, but engravers' copies. We wonder, by the way, whether some of the palpable "engravers' copies" in the Woodburn collection of drawings by the old masters were triumphantly carried home by their smiling purchasers as originals?

At Wroxeter the men are now partly occupied in preparing the ruins for the expected visit of the Archaeological Association on Saturday, August 11, under the conduct of Mr. Wright. Several new features await their inspection: the remains of another workshop for one, conjectured, from the fragments of material found near it, to have been that of an enameller. Among other objects which have just lately been discovered is a well-preserved steelyard. The room containing the forge has also been further uncovered.

According to a statement of Mr. Cowper (Board of Works) in the House of Commons, Mr. Scott has prepared "amended designs" for the new Foreign Office, "in the Italian style," which designs are now under the consideration of Government. If approved of, they will be submitted to the inspection of members of the House. Are the hopeless ignorance (in matters of art) and old-fogy notions of Lord Palmerston to be allowed to cheat the nation out of (at all events, the attempt at) a true work of art? Towards Mr. Scott personally the *poco curante* Premier is, we believe, well affected; simply prejudiced against the only style (Gothic) that architect can conscientiously or fruitfully follow.

We gladly give all the publicity in our power to a request Mr. Walter Thornbury, the biographer of Turner (dating from 5, Furnival's Inn, E.C.) has publicly addressed to all friends of the deceased painter and others in possession of unpublished letters, notes of prices, or other information, asking them to kindly give him the beneficial use of the same. It must be the desire of all lovers of art, we think, that the life of the greatest of English painters after Hogarth—in an opposite pole to Hogarth—should be as complete as the materials which are extant will allow. And now alone it can be made even approximately so. The lapse of every year, every day we had almost said, removes some living depository of information about one born nearly a century ago.

On Saturday, the 30th ult., the drawing for prizes in another new Art Union, that of "of Great Britain," the shilling-per-share art union, took place at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester. The prizes consisted of one of 150*l.*, one of 100*l.*, and ninety-eight others from 75*l.* down to 5*l.* The prize-holders can select their pictures from any public exhibition in the United Kingdom. Besides the above, there were about 500 other prizes supplied by the society, consisting of statuettes and ornamental objects in parian, engravings, and photographs. According to the society's own account, 3000 agents have been employed in the distribution of tickets throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The drawing of prizes on the 30th June occupied from half past four p.m. till ten minutes after ten.

Among the works of very various degrees of merit (or the reverse) recently selected by bewildered and often infatuated prize-holders in the Art Union of London, we are glad to recognise a few judicious selections. As from the Royal Academy, Mr. F. Dillon's "Nile Raft," 120*l.*; Mr. Durham's "Chastity" (marblestatue), 105*l.*; Mrs. E. M. Ward's "First Step in Life," 75*l.*; Mr. H. S. Marks's "The Sexton's Sermon," 63*l.* Among those from the Society of British Artists we observe with pleasure, among many not so commendable, Mr. Gosling's "Summer on the Thames," 100*l.*; Mr. West's "Fishing Boats off Lundy Island," 35*l.*; one of Mr. Cobbett's better pictures, "Scene in Brittany," 30*l.* At the Old Water-Colour Society, little of high quality is ever left by private judges for Art-Union choice. Among the present selections are Mr. Callow's "Venice from the Rialto," 70*l.*; Mr. S. P. Jackson's "Moel Siabod," 42*l.*, and "Clovelly," 30*l.*; Mr. J. Burgess, jun.'s, "Treves," 15*l.* From the New Water-Colour Society we welcome the choice of Mr. Carl Werner's "Interior of the Cathedral of Cefalu," 78*l.* 15*s.*; Mr. H. Warren's "Toll Demanded," 21*l.* Of the selections from the Portland Gallery we have nothing pleasant to say.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the Art Union "of England" held its first general meeting, at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; only four months after having secured the requisite authorisation from the Board of Trade, and after only five months' existence in all. For the current year's distribution 1452 subscribers (at half a guinea) had been obtained by means of 160 agents. The subscriptions amounted to 764*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Of this sum, after defraying the greater portion of the preliminary expenses, 528*l.* was allotted for immediate distribution, in thirty-five prizes: one of 50*l.*, one of 25*l.*, one of 15*l.*, the others of 10*l.*, 7*l.*, and 5*l.* The peculiar feature of this Art Union is that the whole funds, less the working expenses, are devoted to the purchase of original works of art, chosen by prize-holders from the London exhibitions; no portion being spent in reproductions, engravings, statuettes. The subscriber has a prize or nothing. We think there is room for such an Art Union. The results of these first few months may look small, but they are as great as were those of the prosperous Art Union of London in its first year. The disadvantages attendant on the late period of the year at which the society commenced operations, were serious. Next year the subscription-list will close on the 26th of April, and the distribution of prizes take place at the commencement instead of the close of the season.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Abstract of a Paper by Mr. J. J. Coleman, "On some remarkable Relations existing between the Atomic Weights, Atomic Volumes, and Properties of the Chemical Elements." Read before the Chemical Section of the British Association, at the Meeting in Oxford, June 1860.

THE AUTHOR commenced by referring to the labours of Kopp, Shroeder, Joule, and Herapath, respecting the atomic volumes of the non-gaseous elementary bodies. The term atomic volume being defined as "indicating the space occupied or kept free from the access of other matter by the material atom itself together with its investing sphere of heat," particular attention was directed to a fact noticed some time ago by Kopp, viz., that the atomic volumes of several elements correspond, so that they may be arranged in groups. The author then proceeded to show that, in taking a group of elements having equal atomic volumes, it would invariably be found that the element possessing the least atomic weight would be the most chemically active, the least reducible; and, on the contrary, the element having the greatest atomic weight would be found to be the most chemically inactive, the most reducible member of the series. These important facts were demonstrated by quoting numerous groups. Thus, amongst others, were brought forward the following, viz.:

	Atomic Weight.	Atomic Volume.	Kopp.	Chemical Activity and Reducibility.
Manganese.....	27.6	44	.....	Most active, least reducible.
Iron.....	28	44	.....
Cobalt }	29	44	.....
Nickel }				
Copper.....	32	44	.....	Least active, most reducible.
Lime.....	33	57	.....	Most active, least reducible.
Palladium.....	53	57	.....
Platinum.....	98	57	.....	Least active, most reducible.
Chromium.....	27	66	.....	Most active, least reducible.
Molybdenum.....	46	66	.....
Tungsten.....	95	66	.....	Least active, most reducible.
Sulphur.....	16	101	.....	Most active, least reducible.
Selenium.....	40	101	.....	Least active, most reducible.
Lead.....	103.7	114	.....	Most active, least reducible.
Silver.....	108	128	.....
Gold.....	197	128	.....	Least active, most reducible.
Chlorine.....	35.5	320	.....	Most active, least reducible.
Bromine.....	80	320	.....
Iodine.....	127	320	.....	Least active, most reducible.

These interesting results induced the author to extend the survey—to institute a careful examination into the general relations existing between the atomic weight, atomic volumes, and properties of the whole of the elements. Considerable details were entered into, the results arrived at being summed up as follows:

1. That elements having a small atomic weight and a small atomic volume, such as carbon, aluminium, sulphur, are difficult to reduce from their compounds. When they are isolated they are endowed with a certain degree of permanence; but the limit of their resistibility is easily attained.
2. Elements with a small atomic weight and a large atomic volume, such as potassium, sodium, phosphorus, are invariably active, and difficult to keep in an isolated state.
3. Elements having a large atomic weight associated with a small atomic volume, such as platinum, iridium, are characterised by their capability of resisting chemical and physical agencies.
4. Elements possessing a large atomic weight associated with a large atomic volume, such as gold, bismuth, have considerable chemical activity; but the motion of the atoms appears to be impeded by reason of their great weight.

From an accumulated amount of evidence of this nature, the author came to the conclusion that the cohesive or attractive force of the chemical atom bears some marked relation to (if it is not represented by) the actual weight of the atom, and that it is to the repulsive forces associated with the atom that we must attribute the variations in the relative volumes of the elements. The correctness of this conclusion was further confirmed by reference to the atomic constitution of a numerous series of compounds; but prior to entering into details, reference was made to those elements which possess the peculiar power of condensing upon their surfaces the molecules of the surrounding medium.

Attention was called to the fact that elements or compounds possessing a small atomic volume are invariably found to be endowed with this property, provided the atomic weight is sufficiently high.

Thus carbon, an element remarkable for its power of effecting surface condensation, not only possesses a small atomic volume, but the smallest of any known element. Again, the atomic volumes of zinc and platinum are equal, but their atomic weights differ widely, that of zinc being 33 and of platinum 98; thus in this group of elements we find that the one possessing the greatest power of inducing surface condensation is the one endowed with the highest atomic weight. Other comparisons of a similar character, and leading to a similar result, induced the author to believe that "surface condensation is caused by the cohesive attraction of the solid exerted upon the surrounding molecules of gas." This idea was put forth some time since by Dr. Faraday. The author further extended it by supposing that the amount of the power of effecting surface condensation is dependent upon, and corresponds with, the actual weight of the atom, but that the repulsive force which keeps the atoms asunder, acting in a contrary direction to the cohesive force, prevents that cohesive force from perceptibly acting upon the molecules of the medium in which the atom is placed.

Resuming the consideration of the atomic constitution of compounds, particular attention was directed to the fact that, in a series of com-

pounds of one metal (oxide for instance), it would be found that the compound possessing the most neutrality—the least activity—would have the greatest atomic number. The term "atomic number" was defined as "denoting the total number of elementary atoms capable of being contained within the space which would be filled by a single atom of hydrogen." The numbers brought forward by the author were quoted from Gmelin's works; but, as Gmelin's atomic numbers denoted the number of compound atoms capable of being contained within a given space, his (Gmelin's) numbers were, by the author, multiplied by the total number of elementary atoms contained in an atom or equivalent of the compound. Thus, taking equal bulks of lead and oxide of lead, it will be found that if the lead contains 1218 atoms, the oxide of lead will contain 1888 atoms, half of them oxygen, and the other half lead atoms. The following, amongst other series, were brought forward:

Atomic number.		
Chromium.....	2333	Active.
Sesquioxide Chromium...	3610	Neutral.
Chromic Acid	2500	Active.
Manganese.....	3220	Intermediate.
Peroxide Manganese.....	2948	Most active.
Peroxide Manganese.....	3777	Neutral.
Manganic Acid.....	?	
Iron	3203	Most active.
Magnetic Oxide	3486	Intermediate.
Sesquioxide	3715	Most neutral.
Ferric Acid	?	
Lead	1218	Most active.
Oxide ditto	1888	Intermediate.
Pb3O4	1953	
Peroxide Lead	2475	Most neutral.
Mercury Bichloride	878	Most active.
Ditto Protochloride	975	Intermediate.
Mercury	1485	Least active.

From such comparisons the author deduced a general law, viz., that in a series of analogous compounds the one possessing the greatest neutrality—the least chemical activity—has invariably the greatest atomic number; also, that when elements having opposite chemical properties, activities in different directions, are brought together and formed into neutral compounds, condensation invariably takes place.

The paper, which was rather lengthy, but very attentively listened to, concluded with the following remarks:

To seek for an explanation of the phenomena we have been studying is a natural impulse; that an explanation cannot be given without resorting to hypothesis is very obvious; but if an hypothesis can be advanced which will connect the facts together, which will tend to enlarge our views upon the subject, and which will not be incompatible with well-known and established facts, surely that hypothesis, whatever it may be, is worthy of our present attention. There is no need to imagine the existence of any new force, any new agency; the whole of the phenomena can be satisfactorily accounted for on the supposition that the force which gives chemical activity to the atom is identical with the force which keeps the atom asunder, and that the cohesive power of the atom is represented by its weight. Thus potassium has a powerful chemical force, an electro-positive force (if we are so pleased to name it), and that force confers activity upon the atom, and by its self-repulsive nature keeps those atoms widely asunder. Chlorine has an activity of quite an opposite character, an electro-negative activity, and the self-repulsive nature of that force keeps its atoms widely apart. But when the two elements are brought together the activity of the one destroys the activity of the other, the repulsive force of the one destroys that of the other; consequently the cohesive force—a force represented by the weight of the atom—immediately comes into play, and its effects are manifested by the great condensation, the permanent character of the resulting compound. The argument then is, that it is chemical force or electrical attraction (for the two terms are by many considered as synonymous) which determines the combination of atoms; but that, when combination actually occurs, the very force which occasions it is masked, neutralised, the elements of the compound being merely held together by the cohesive force, which force corresponds with and depends upon the absolute weight of the atom.

In conclusion, the author reminded the members of the section that the hypothesis advanced should be considered separately and distinctly from the numerous facts which it had been the object to bring before their notice.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Friday, June 8; Prof. Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S., "On the Electric Silk-loom."—"Illustrans Commoda Vite," the motto of the Royal Institution, was made the ruling principle on this the last evening of the season; an account being given of the application by M. Bonelli of electricity to the service of the figure weaving-loom. The astonishing condition of perfection to which M. Jacquard had brought the silk loom, so that artists of the highest rank could not, without minute inspection, distinguish its results from the most perfect engraving, and the manner in which he taught the weaver to construct a series of cards, and then to use them automatically, so as to produce, as often as he pleased, the design which they represented, are well known. Any effect of pattern, either simple or complicated, which is produced in the woven fabric, depends upon the manner in which the threads of the warp are separated before the weft is thrown, and the successive rearrangements of the warp threads which are brought about each time the shuttle is passed. A single thread of the weft, therefore, represents an element of the design; and, in the Jacquard loom, each of these required a card pierced in a certain order, which being brought against the ends of a set of horizontal rods, allowed some to remain undisturbed, whilst others were pushed on one side. By the action of the pedal the warp threads associated with the undisturbed rods were raised and those belonging

to the displaced rods were left unmoved; and to do this rightly, a separate pierced card was required for every thread that crossed the warp within the extent of the pattern. Frequently some thousands of cards are needed, and for the production of a woven portrait of M. Jacquard, in black and white silk, as many as 24,000 were employed. After a design has been decided upon, it has to be converted into these cards, one for each thread of the weft included in the design; the preparation and piercing of them requires much care and time, after which they have to be linked together as an endless chain in their proper order. It is to replace this part of the weaving arrangements that Mr. Bonelli has applied his attention, and the peculiar power of electricity. Instead of the many pierced cards, he has but one card, or rather its equivalent, a convertible plate of brass; which being pierced with the full number of holes required (which in the loom in action was 400) can have these holes either stopped or left open, so as to represent by its successive changes of condition the successive cards of the Jacquard series. To obtain this effect, tin foil is attached strongly to paper, so as to form a compound sheet. The design is then drawn upon the metallic surface with black bituminous varnish, and the sheet is made into an endless band, which being placed upon a roller, and kept in its position by stops, moves as the roller moves, being carried forward by its motion. A set of teeth rests upon the top of this roller, touching the pattern in a line; they are made of thin brass plate, so thin that 400 of them do not occupy more than 16 or 17 inches, i.e., the width of the design on the roller; yet so separate that each is insulated from its neighbour by little interposed teeth of ivory; and so large, and therefore weighty, as to fall and rest upon the pattern, making good electrical contact where the tin foil is exposed, but being insulated where the bituminous pattern intervenes. Behind these teeth are 400 small electro-magnets fixed in a framework, parallel to each other, and insulated. The fine covered wires which constitute their helices are connected at one set of ends with the teeth just described, each with a tooth; whilst the other ends are brought together and made fast to one metallic plate and wire. Tracing this wire onwards, it comes to an interruptor or contact-maker, from whence the metallic communication proceeds to a screw appointed to communicate with one end of a five-celled Bunsen battery, the other end of which communicates with a screw near the former. This screw has a wire proceeding from it to two insulated teeth, like the teeth bearing upon the pattern, but heavier; and these rest upon the uncovered edges of the tin foil at the sides of the pattern, so as to keep up a constant electric communication with it. By simple but perfect and secure mechanical arrangements the following movements and results take place in this part of the apparatus. As the pedal descends under the weaver's foot at a certain time, the 400 teeth descend upon the pattern; then the circuit is completed at the interruptor in the single wire; the electric current passing through that wire is divided into as many portions as there are teeth touching the metal in the line of pattern under realisation; it makes all the electro-magnets surrounded by these wires active, leaving the others non-magnetic; and then, as the foot is raised and the movements return in their course, the interruptor is first separated, which causing all current to cease, the magnets lose their power, the teeth are raised from the pattern, and then the cylinder carrying it moves forward just so much as to give the new line of pattern for the teeth to search out electrically (the next time they descend) which corresponds to the next cast of the weft thread. Because the pattern never moves whilst it is in contact with the teeth, it is not cut or worn by them; because the current is made by the interruptor after the teeth are in contact, and before they are separated, no fusion or burning of the metal occurs at the teeth; and because there is a tongue-like wiper or brush, which at the right time passes under the teeth, sustains them, and from off which they rub on to the pattern, there is never any want of cleanliness or of contact there. Associated with these 400 magnets, and in the same line with them, are 400 cylinders of soft iron, called pistons; they are carried in a frame which moves to and fro horizontally between the magnets and the horizontal rods belonging to the suspensions of the warp threads; and they move towards the magnets at a time so adjusted as to coincide with the passage of the electricity round its circuit; they find therefore some of the magnets excited, because their teeth touch the metal of the pattern; and as the box of pistons begins to return before the current is interrupted, such of the pistons as have touched excited magnets are retained or held back, whilst the others have returned in their course: the pistons therefore are divided into two intermixed groups, of which the one group is perhaps half an inch behind the other. Now comes in the action of the perforated brass plate which is to be converted for the time into the equivalent of the particular Jacquard card required. It is a vertical plate, associated with the extremities of the pistons farthest from the electro-magnets; it can move up and down to a small extent, it is pierced by 400 circular holes. The 400 pistons have each a head or button, which can pass freely each through its correspondent hole when the plate is up, but is stopped at the hole when the plate is down, and then effectually closes it. Now the time is so adjusted, that when the box of pistons has moved so far forward as to cause separation of the two groups, the plate descends, and, by locking such of the heads as belong to the unretained group, fills the correspondent holes, whilst the heads of the retained group, being already behind their holes, have left them open; and so the Jacquard plate is formed, and moving a little further it acts on the horizontal rods before mentioned, and having by that arranged the suspenders of the warp threads, it then goes back, or towards the electro-magnets, to take up, under the influence of the currents of electricity through the selecting teeth, the new arrangement of apertures required for the next cast of the weft thread. The use of electricity for the purpose of reading off the design and conveying it into the loom involved many peculiarities, conditions, and difficulties. These were considered; and the manner in which they were either turned to advantage or overcome was illustrated by large and separate experiments.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES of Copenhagen held its annual meeting at the Palace of Christiansborg, on the 13th of May, his Majesty King Frederick VII. in the chair. The secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn, read the report of the Society's undertakings and state in the

year 1859, and then produced the works published by it during the same period: A new volume for 1858 (with four plates) of the *Annals of Northern Archaeology and History*, containing—Remarks on Beowulf, and of the name of Lodbrok amongst the Anglo-Saxons, by Frederick Schiern; On the Sanscrit root of the verb "vera," by L. Warming; On the early History of the Savolaxians, by A. J. Europæus; The *Elucidarius* in Icelandic, edited by Conrad Gislason; Objects from the Iron Age, found in Scania, and described by N. G. Bruzelius; Mounds from the Stone and Bronze Ages, discovered in Sieland, and described by V. Boye; Dispatches from the Polish Legation in Copenhagen, from the original manuscript in the library of Count Ossolinsky in Lemberg, translated by Edwin M. Thorson; A Description of Iceland (of the year 1614), by Daniel Streye (Vetterus), translated from the Polish original, and communicated with an introduction by Edwin M. Thorson, to which have been subjoined some remarks by Sigurd Janasson; Historical Notices regarding Bishop Liuderich and Archbishop Unne of Bremen, called forth by a communication of Senator Adami of Bremen, by J. Koenigsfeldt; On a descent in England projected by King Valdemar Atterdag of Denmark in connection with the French, with reference to original documents published by A. Germain at Montpellier, by Frederick Schiern. Also the continuation for 1856 and 1857 of the Society's *Archæological Review*, containing the annual reports and critical notices of several historical, antiquarian, and linguistic works which have been presented to the Society. The remaining part of the "*Lexicon Poëticum antiquæ linguæ Septentrionalis*," by the late Sveinbiorn Egilsson, is soon expected to be ready from the press; the next volume of the *Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord* later. Next, the Secretary produced some specimens of vernacular Esquimaux literature from Greenland, received from Dr. Henry J. Rink, Inspector of South Greenland, according to whose proposal a printing-office has been established at Godthaab (Noungme) and a lithographic press procured. The said specimens consisted of Vol. I. of "*Kaladlit Okalluktualit*," Greenlandic popular traditions written down by natives, and illustrated by xylographics, designed and executed by a native, two lithographed local maps, and eight views of remarkable sites, amongst which one of the ruins of Kaksarsuk, the episcopal residence of Gardar. His Majesty the King exhibited several very remarkable northern antiquities lately acquired for his cabinet; amongst others, a collection of objects from the Stone Age, found probably on the very place of fabrication at Jyderup in Sieland, viz., a great grindstone and thirty-nine pieces of weapons and implements partly incomplete; several bronze objects—amongst others a hook with spiral ornaments on its rounded front side, found at Sio, in the parish of Gamtofte in Fionia; a great ring with particular Roman ornaments, found in Slesvig; two spiral arm rings and a spiral finger ring of gold. Of some of these objects delineations are prepared for the annual report, to be communicated in the *Archæological Review* and in the *Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord*. His Majesty read a report of the discovery of a curious Runic stone, found in the peninsula of Helgenes, in Fionia; Professor Rafn explained the inscription of this stone. The King then exhibited a collection of eighty-eight silver coins, found in the neighbourhood of Hillerød, in Sieland, from the time of King Eric of Pomerania, and coined in cities situated at the Baltic, several of them at Stralsund and Reval. General Fibiger, Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery, produced a collection of autographed designs of old iron guns, forged or founded from the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, belonging most of them to the Arsenal of the Royal Artillery at Copenhagen; some also to that of the Castle of Czarskoie Selo, near St. Petersburg. He communicated a series of remarks serving to illustrate the designs exhibited. Councillor C. J. Thomsen, Inspector of the Museum of Northern Antiquities, communicated some remarks on the conservation of antiquities of tree found in turf pits. Next were exhibited several arrow-heads of flint, belonging to E. Schmidt's collection of northern antiquities. The Norwegian Government had presented to the society the great work on the cathedral of Thronheim, published at its order, the text of which is due to Professor P. A. Munch, while the designs have been executed by the architect, H. E. Schirmer. Axel Wæter, A.M., of the University of Upsala, communicated a design of a remarkable Runic stone, found in the parish of Skokloster, in Upland, the inscription on which refers to Russia. Several gentlemen were then elected new members; and in the past year (1859) have been enrolled in the list of Foundation Fellows or "*Membres Fondateurs*"—Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Jagheerdar of His Highness the Nizam's Court in the Deccan; Don Nicolas Antonio Calvo, Buenos Ayres; Count Giancarlo Conestabile, Professor of Archæology in the University of Perugia; Don Felipe Davila F. de Castro, Senator, Santo Domingo; Clements Good, Esq., His Danish Majesty's Consul-General, Hull; Don Benjamin Gorostiaña, late Minister of Finances of the Argentine Confederation; Ignatius Kulakowski, Curator of the Gymnasium of Bialystok, Government of Grodno; Dr. Don Andres Lamas, Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay, in Rio de Janeiro; Robert Morrow, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia; Sigismund de Mylius, of Rönningesgård, in Fionia; Dom Pedro, Marquis de Olinda, President of the Council of Ministers of the Emperor of Brazil; David Tannatt Pryce, Esq., Batavia; Professor Jared Sparks, President of Harvard University, Cambridge; and Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D., President of the Historical Society of Massachusetts.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The eclipse of 1860, though not approaching totality so nearly as that of 1858, was viewed in the metropolis under much more favourable circumstances than its predecessor. Though the sky was cloudy, the sun was distinctly visible throughout, and the progress of the phenomenon was traceable throughout. At London the first contact took place about 1 hour 39 min., and the eclipse was at its greatest height (when 82-100ths of the sun were covered) at about 2 hours 49 min., finishing at 3 hours 54 min. At the period of greatest observation the temperature was sensibly diminished, and the light assumed a gloomy, yellowish tint, resembling neither the light of evening nor of cloudy weather. The whole aspect of the sky was

changed, and a hushed stillness pervaded nature, as if everything had some perception of the unusual occurrence which was taking place. A party of astronomers, headed by the Astronomer Royal, proceeded to Santander, in Spain, in a steamer placed at their service by the Admiralty. Here they will view the phenomenon from a point where the eclipse will be total. The *Times* correspondent, who accompanied the expedition, gives a most favourable account of the manner in which it was received, but no account of the observations has as yet reached us.

MISCELLANEA.

WE HEAR that the authoress of "*Adam Bede*" is now travelling in Italy.

Mr. John Hamilton, late editor of the *Morning Star*, has been compelled, by ill health, to return to the country. Mr. Hamilton's unremitting attention to his arduous duties had so far undermined his constitution that serious apprehensions were entertained as to his safety. He is now, we are glad to hear, regaining vigour in the salubrious air of "*Proud Preston*," where he has once more assumed the editorship of the *Preston Guardian*.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has resolved upon the establishment of two exhibitions, one at Oxford and one at Cambridge, for the purpose of securing the services of clergymen well qualified, by real study and preparation, for the work of evangelists in India, whether among Hindoos or Mahometans. The election of the first two missionaries at each university will take place on Friday, Feb. 8, 1861. The exhibitions are to be of the annual value of 150*l.* each, tenable for two years, and are to be open to all candidates under 30 years of age who shall have passed the examination for their B.A. degree. The exhibitors will be required, as a condition of their appointment, to go out at the expiration of their two years of study as missionaries to India in connection with the society. The subjects of examination will be theology, Church history from the Christian era to the rise of Mahometanism, moral and mental philosophy, the history and more particularly the religious and philosophical systems of India, the elements of Hebrew, and also of either Sanscrit or Arabic.

The guarantee fund for the International Exhibition of 1862 subscribed now amounts to 335,300*l.* It is understood that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are willing to grant the use of a part of their estate at South Kensington for the exhibition, and that a portion of the buildings to be erected will be permanent, available for future exhibitions of art and industry.

The London correspondent of the *Bury Times*, alluding to the notice as to the price of the leading journal on the railways, says: "In the name of Cocker and common sense, how is it that the *Times* makes this fuss now? Why, the price of the paper on the railways generally has been 5*d.*, and sometimes, just as the train has been starting, Brown, Jones, or Robinson has been obliged to go off without his change for sixpence. The real cause of this outcry just now, after the public have quietly suffered for years, is this—that the cheap press is progressing so steadily as to alarm the *Times*. Doubtless there is a deal of special talent on the leading journal—and long may this talent be employed on it—but the *Times* formerly sold more than its contemporaries on account of its early intelligence; and this speciality no longer exists. The enterprise on the oracle of Printing-house-square is great as ever, but it does not tell like it used to do. On great and special occasions the *Times* makes great and special efforts to come out strong, but on ordinary occasions it is more frequently behind than before its contemporaries; while the ground is cut from under its feet by that clever German Jew, Mr. Reuter, who provokingly supplies the same telegrams to a penny paper as to the lordly aristocrat of Puddle-dock. This one fact is very potent in lowering the influence and the sale of the *Times*. *Hinc ille lacrymæ*. That the proprietors of the leading journal, and not the news agents, will be the losers by this new arrangement, I happen to know, and I have reason to know that the inducement to make the change is the falling-off in circulation."

The International Statistical Congress has been holding its meetings during the week at Somerset House, attended by most of the leading statisticians of the day, many of whom have read papers. As the proceedings are for the most part of technical rather than of general interest, we shall await the issue of the general report ere we lay before our readers any analysis of results. The following authoritative explanation of the objects of the Congress has been published:—"To promote as far as possible, uniformity in the statistics of different countries, so that the results obtained may admit of strict comparison, and to this end its business is to consider and determine upon the most approved methods of procedure. In almost every civilised state a large amount of statistical information is collected for administrative and other purposes; but while each country continued to work out its statistics after its own fashion without regard to the experience acquired elsewhere, it was impossible that uniformity or general excellence could be attained. The idea of a conference of persons engaged, whether officially or otherwise, in the prosecution of statistics, originated in London with MM. Vißchers and Quetelet during the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and the proposal was so favourably received by English, French, German, and even American statisticians, that the Government of the King of the Belgians were induced to give it a practical result by convening the first meeting of the Statistical Congress, which was held at Brussels in the year 1853. Upon that occasion some of the most important branches of the subject were considered; but, as only a limited portion of the wide field of statistical inquiry could be examined at a single meeting, it was determined to reassemble the Congress from time to time, as circumstances might determine. Accordingly the second session was held in Paris in 1855, and the third in Vienna in 1857." The fourth session of the Congress is that which has just taken place.

Galignani states that at a sale of autographs on Saturday, a letter written, dated, and signed by the hand of Mary Stuart, and addressed to her mother, Catherine de Medicis, was knocked down at 222*l.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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A complete LIST of the PAPER MILLS of England, Ireland, and Scotland, in numerical order, from authentic and original data, obtained recently and expressly for this work, giving the present proprietor's name, correct postal address, and kinds of paper made at each mill. Also an alphabetically arranged list of every paper-maker in the kingdom, and a classified list of papers, showing the mills which produce them. Altogether a complete and useful work, that will be found invaluable in all branches of the Paper trade.

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A FEW BOOKS of interest make our chronicle rather more important than it has been for some little time. The week is not unfruitful which has produced Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic, a new work by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the collected speeches of Mr. Henry Drummond, and Colonel Hamilton's "Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman." To judge from announcements, too, the stagnation which has marked the publishing world of late is lessening. A life of Pitt, by Lord Stanhope, better known, perhaps, by his historical title of Lord Mahon; a work by Dr. R. A. Smith on "Air and Water as Sanitary and Industrial Agents;" and a collection of the popular political ballads of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are of good augury.

By Messrs. Bell and Daldy.—The Rev. T. Debarry's History of the Church of England.

By Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons.—Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic, edited by the Rev. H. L. Mansel and John Veitch; Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's Patriots and Filibusters.

By Messrs. Bosworth and Harrison.—The late Henry Drummond's Speeches in Parliament, edited by Lord Lovaine; The Early Life of Louis Napoleon, collected from authentic sources.

By Messrs. Hamilton and Co.—Rev. W. Arthur's Italy in Transition.

By Messrs. Houlston and Wright.—Mr. R. K. Philp's History of Progress of Great Britain, Vol. II.

By the Messrs. Longman.—Mr. Simpson Davison's Discovery and Geognosy of Gold Deposits in Australia; Colonel J. P. Hamilton's Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman; Major-General Sabine's Observations at St. Helena, Vol. II., 1844 to 1849.

By Mr. C. Marlborough.—Aunt Dorothy's Will, by Cycia.

By Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons.—Mr. John Harper's Glimpses of Ocean Life.

By Messrs. J. Nisbet and Co.—From London to Lucknow, by a chaplain in H.M.S. Indian Service; Mary Ann Kelly's Eventide.

By Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker.—The Rev. Frederick Temple's Sermon on the Present Relations of Science to Religion.

By Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.—Passages from the Life of Agnes Home; Who shall be Duchess? or, the Lord of Burleigh.

By Mr. C. Stanford.—Mr. A. C. Andros's Pen and Pencil Sketches of a Holiday Scamper in Spain.

By Messrs. Ward and Lock.—Mr. Scofield's Report of the Rifle Match at Wimbledon Common.

Among new editions, we note, a third of Mr. John Boucher's The Volunteer Rifleman (A. Kerr); Colletta's History of Naples (Edmonstone and Douglas); a fourth of the Rev. Wm. Dalton's Christian Instruction, founded on the Catechism of the Church of England (Hamilton and Co.); a third of Dr. Donaldson's Varroianus (J. W. Parker and Son); a third of The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament (Walton and Maberly); a second of Mr. Fisher's Liturgical Purity our Rightful Inheritance (Hamilton and Co.); Wit and Opinions of Douglas Jerrold (H. Lea); a fourth of C. Landell's Boy's Own Toy-Maker (Griffith and Farran); The Rev. C. Munro's Sacred Allegories (J. Masters); Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing, revised and enlarged (Harrison); C. H. Pedler's Anglo-Saxon Episcopate of Cornwall (Harrison); a second of Mr. Sala's Grand Volunteer Review (W. Tinsley); Mrs. Trollope's Widow Barnaby (Clarke's Parlour Library, Vol. 215); and a fourth of the Whaleman's Adventures (Darton and Co.); Mr. T. A. Wise's Commentary on the Hindu System of Medicine (Trübner and Co.).

WE have heard a great deal of the raising of prices in the old-book market of this country, in consequence of the demand for book rarities, &c. in the United States. The tide, however, seems to be turning, if we are to judge from the consignment of the Crowninshield's collection to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. Our American friends will no doubt be exclaiming, "What a pity that a collection of such importance to our national history should have been shipped to England for sale." We give elsewhere a report of the first three days of this important sale, and shall probably complete it next week. It will be seen that it comprises many interesting items not American, including some valuable editions of the English Bible, and of the works of our great bibliographer, Dr. Dibdin. One very noticeable item of the sale is a copy of Lord Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," with MS. annotations by Charles I. "A volume," says a note in the sale catalogue, "which thus links together the names of King Charles I. and the illustrious Bacon, would ever, one would think, be regarded as a treasure in any library. What then shall we say to the culpable indifference which permitted so interesting a memorial to escape from our National Collection, to which, from the stamp at the back of the title ('Museum Britannicum, Duplicate for sale, 1769,') it would appear to have belonged. It was this negligence or gross ignorance, under the so-called 'keeper-ship' of Dr. Gawin Knight, which not only expelled this most interesting volume from the Royal Collection, but many others which were formerly Archbishop Cranmer's, bearing his notes, and other works of not inferior interest,

several of which have been very properly repurchased as occasion offered, though not without considerable outlay of the public money." Such were the doings at our national establishment "when George III. was king"!

IT is time that Mr. Gladstone told us what are his intentions in the matter of the Book-Import Duty. The American House of Representatives have virtually doubled, in many important instances, the import duty on English books—a change which has excited the indignation of book-buyers on the other side of the Atlantic, as the extracts which we gave last week, and give this, from the American press, abundantly testify. While the Americans are raising by a hundred per cent. the duty on such works as the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and Mr. Bohn's Libraries, Mr. Gladstone does not surely intend to admit into this country, duty free, their reprints of our standard classics.

IN the way of original American publications we have this week nothing of the slightest note to report. The Presidential election seems to absorb all the intellectual vigour of the States. The work of reprinting new English books, however, goes on vigorously. The Messrs. Tilton are laying their hands on "The Recreations of a Country Parson;" and Messrs. Ticknor and Fields were preparing to publish Dr. Carlyle's Autobiography, Professor Tyndal's "Glaciers of the Alps," and Hans Christian Andersen's "Sand-hills of Jutland," issued or to be issued here by the Messrs. Blackwood, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Bentley.

FROM France we hear at last of an "authorised" French translation of the Humboldt-Varnhagen correspondence (slightly expurgated no doubt), and for which, published at Strasbourg, MM. Hachette are the Paris agents. A translation, too, has been published of our own Arthur Young's "Travels in Italy and Spain" during the years 1787-9, with an introduction by M. Leonce de Laverne, of the Institute, the admirable writer on agricultural matters, and whose literary and practical merits are appreciated not only in his own, but in this country. M. Eugène Hatin's valuable history of the French press (which has been made the foundation of a very fair article in the new number of the *Westminster*) is to be completed, we learn, in October. Among announcements of new French works in the press, we observe two of some interest. One is a work by M. Edgar Quinet, Michelet's old colleague, and of whom we have not lately heard in literature. M. Quinet seems to have been attracted to a region with which the Poet Laureate has recently familiarised us. The title of his work is to be "Merlin, the Enchanter." The other is a "History of the House of Savoy," by that well-known *littérateur*, the Princess de Belgiojoso.

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

MR. MURRAY is about to publish "The Census and the Church Rate, a charge," by the Archdeacon of Barnstaple.

MR. THOMAS HODGSON is adding to his series of cheap novels the late lamented Mr. Rowcroft's "Bushranger; or, Mark Brandon, the Convict."

MESSRS. A. AND C. BLACK have in preparation an "Introduction to the History of French Literature," by the accomplished M. Gustave, Master of Harrow School.

MR. MURRAY has "just ready" his Handbooks of the Southern Cathedrals of England and of South Wales.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND CO. have in preparation a History of Chess, by Dr. Forbes, and "The Russians at Home," by a gentleman who is at home among the Russians, Mr. Sutherland Edwards.

MESSRS. R. GRIFFIN AND CO. are to publish the contribution to the juvenile biography of Franklin which we formerly announced as in preparation by Mr. Henry Mayhew, and to be entitled "Young Benjamin Franklin."

MR. ATKINSON'S Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor, previously announced as in preparation by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, and dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty, will, we understand, be published of Tuesday next.

MR. MURRAY will commence on the 31st of July the issue of his people's edition of the works, &c., of the poet Crabbe, to be completed in seven monthly parts, uniform with his recent editions of Byron's poems, Moore's life of Byron, and Croker's Boswell.

MR. LOWE'S "Central India during the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858," and "The Eagle's Nest: a Summer Home in an Alpine Valley," by Mr. Alfred Wills, author of "Wanderings among the High Alps," both formerly announced as in preparation by the Messrs. Longman, will be published in a few days.

MESSRS. WARD AND LOCK are about to publish "Mont Blanc," by the late Mr. Albert Smith, and a reprint (from the deceased Train) of the late Mr. Edmund Robert Brough's "Marston Lynch." Mr. Yates will contribute to the former, and Mr. Sala to the latter, a memoir of the author.

"THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE PRESENT AGE" is a fertile theme, and one which has been considerably expanded since Mr. Herodotus Smith handled it in the columns of the CRITIC. A work on the subject is, we hear, in contemplation by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

WE QUOTED LAST WEEK from the *Northern Ensign* a paragraph respecting the authorship of the article on the "Electric Telegraph" in the current number of the *Cornhill*. A correspondent, writing from Leith, informs us "from the best authority" that the paper in question is from the pen of Mr. John Stephen, manager for the Electric Telegraph Company at Leith.

A SECOND AND POSTHUMOUS SERIES OF SERMONS, by the Rev. J. T. Boone, late Incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, is being prepared for publication by the Messrs. Longman. They are chiefly on the "Theory of Belief;" but, in addition to those which more peculiarly illustrate the writer's special genius for speculative theology, the volume will be diversified by a few sermons of a practical nature.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION to the biography of modern English politics is contemplated by Mr. Murray—no less than a new life of William Pitt, by Earl Stanhope, the historian of England during the eighteenth century. Except Bishop Tomline's dull and incompetent work, we have no elaborate life of the great Minister; for Lord Macaulay's spirited memoir in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is, after all, a sketch. Lord Stanhope will have new and authentic materials placed at his disposal, and the result, there is every reason to believe, will be a work not unworthy of the subject, or, we may add, of the author's fame.

MR. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, appears not only as publisher but as editor, furnishing an introduction and notes to the first English translation of "The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars, with a Vocabulary of their Language," said to have been "edited by Martin Luther in the year 1528." Is this latter statement quite correct? The great Reformer was a voluminous writer, but we never heard before of this somewhat anomalous exercise of his pen.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN are on the point of publishing the new and some-time-expected contribution to the Collier Controversy—"Collier, Coleridge, and Shakespeare, a Review," by the author of "Literary Cookery," who, we need scarcely tell the initiated, is Dr. Ingleby, of Birmingham. The mention of Coleridge in the title marks the aim of a section of Dr. Ingleby's review.

"THE FACT," says the *Publisher's Circular*, "that Mr. Ruskin contributes to the forthcoming number of the *Cornhill Magazine* some entirely new views on political economy (we presume in the spirit of his Manchester Lectures), will remind readers of the curious and generally unfortunate tendency of men of genius (remarked so long back as the days when Montaigne penned his famous Essays) to covet honours out of their own peculiar field. The Editor's 'Roundabout Paper' in the same number 'On Screens in Dining-rooms' refers, we suspect, to a subject not unconnected with the prevailing fashion of reporting the social and private conversations of friends, as recently exemplified in the London correspondence of a New York paper, and repeated by the *Saturday Review*. The theme is a serious one, but we tremble to think what number of books yet unborn may be shut out of existence by a simple piece of furniture of the kind alluded to. Screens, however, have crevices and angles, and London correspondents are little fitted for their duties, if their ears are in any way deficient. And even screens have been tried and found wanting, as in the case of that celebrated screen at Cave's, which the correspondent of the New York paper—whom we regret to hear mentioned as an English literary man, whose experience should have taught him better—brought so prominently into the story. Our remark, we admit, involves a new reading of an old anecdote; but what more likely than that the shabby coat of Johnson was but a pretext for enjoying the luxury of dining unobserved behind that screen where millions of curious eyes have spied out the solitary threadbare guest?"

INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—A final order will be made in the matter of the following person, petitioner for protection from process, at the court-house of the said court, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on Tuesday, the 31st July, at half-past 10 o'clock, before Mr. Commissioner Nichols: Dennett Jaques Wright, formerly of 2, Chatham-place, Windmill-lane, Camberwell-road, afterwards of 1, East-street, Old Kent-road, both in Surrey, bookseller and printer, then of 15, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, his wife keeping a fancy repository, then of 30, Shaftesbury-street, Hoxton, both in Middlesex, at both places collector for a weekly newspaper, and now of 9, Somerset-place, St. Mark's-road, Kennington, Surrey, bookseller's assistant.

THE ADMIRABLE USE made of our satirical literature by Lord Macaulay in his "History of England" has suggested the publication of a collection of Political Ballads of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to be edited by Mr. W. Walker Wilkins, and published by the Messrs. Longman. The volume will comprise characteristic specimens of the ballads published originally as broadsides between the years 1641 and 1760, namely from the "great rebellion" in the reign of Charles I. to the death of George II. Independently of their value as literary curiosities, these ballads constitute some of the best illustrations of the history of the period, inasmuch as they exhibit the popular feeling in all its varieties and phases, day by day and year by year. The editor will aim, we understand, at supplying a volume acceptable to the general reader, admitting no pieces of an objectionable nature. He will supply a brief introduction and explanatory foot notes to each ballad, determining its date, and in many instances the name of its author.

AIR AND WATER, especially in their relations to the health and industry of large towns, are two of the subjects which have been manipulated for many years with the greatest zeal and success by Dr. Robert Angus Smith, the distinguished Manchester chemist. We are happy to learn that the results of his long investigations are to be given to the world in a definite and collective form. The Messrs. Longman are preparing for publication from his pen a work to be entitled "Air and Water, as Sanitary and Industrial Agents." "This volume," we are informed, "will treat of air and water as sanitary and industrial agents, with information brought up to the latest period. It will treat of the impurities to which they are subjected, whether from natural causes influencing climate, or artificial causes, such as are abundant in large towns as well as in daily and domestic life. It is intended to explain, as far as possible, the nature of these impurities, and to show the method of discovering and testing, as well as of avoiding them. It is expected to be found of service to the sanitary economist, for whom scientific information will be given; and to the manufacturer and householder, for whom the subject will be treated practically."

A DEPUTATION FROM THE WORKMEN, sixty-four in number, lately in the employ of Messrs. Figgins, the well-known type-founders, of Smithfield, whose premises and property to a very large amount were lately destroyed by fire, recently attended before Alderman Lawrence, at Guildhall, to ask for aid and advice as to the best means of relieving the wives and families of the men who have been so suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of their employment, and consequently their means of existence. They stated, in answer to interrogatories from Alderman Lawrence, that the whole of their working tools belonged to Messrs. Figgins, and had been destroyed, and as it was the slack time of the year there was no chance of their getting work elsewhere. While in Messrs. Figgins' employ they were always employed during the slack time on stock work, but now there would be no opening for them for the next three months, at least, and Messrs. Figgins would not be able to rebuild their premises and receive work in them until Christmas, so that the sudden suspension of the ordinary business of the firm would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to all concerned, particularly those—and there were many of them—who had wives and large families of seven or eight children. Many gentlemen in the City, commiserating their distressing position, were endeavouring to get up a subscription, and they had been recommended, in the mean time, to apply to the magistrate for assistance to meet their immediate necessities. Alderman Lawrence said he was very sorry to find them placed in such difficulties, but the funds at his disposal were not sufficient to enable him to give the relief which the unfortunate workmen sought. The applicants said, being deprived of all means of support, they of course had no money to advertise their destitute condition, and they therefore hoped the reporters would assist them in making their case known, and they also appealed to the press to aid them by giving publicity to their unfortunate position. Alderman Lawrence said, as type-founders, they had a *bona fide* claim to the sympathy of the press, and the printing trade generally, and he should think that an appeal to a trade so extensive would be productive of ample funds to meet the pressing exigencies of the case. The applicants said the only way at their command for appealing to the trade was

by public application before a magistrate, and trusting to the general kindness and good feeling evinced by the press in all cases of real distress. The applicants then thanked the alderman for permitting them to make their statement, and withdrew.

MR. PANIZZI AND THE TRADE AGAIN.—Towards the close of last week, at the Police-court, Guildhall, Messrs. Richard Griffin and Co., of Stationers'-hall-Court, Paternoster-row, booksellers and publishers, were summoned under the 5th and 6th of Victoria, commonly called the Copyright Act, for having on the 30th day of May last, within the Bills of Mortality, published Part XXI. of a work called "The Popular Dictionary of Biography," and unlawfully neglected to deliver a copy of the same at the British Museum, whereby they had rendered themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. Mr. Harding, of the firm of Bray, Warren, Harding, and Warren, solicitors to the British Museum, appeared for the prosecution, and stated that, although the present information had reference only to Part XXI. of the work in question, he thought it right to inform the court that none of the other twenty parts of the same work had up to the present moment been supplied. The manager to Messrs. Griffin attended, and, after the publication of the work had been proved, stated that it was quite an inadvertence that the part in question had not been forwarded to the British Museum. Sir J. Musgrove said there must have been twenty-one inadvertencies, as the defendants were bound to supply each part as it was published. The manager said this was the last part, and he had no doubt that the work would have been furnished in its complete state. Sir J. Musgrove inquired if this was the only complaint which the authorities of the Museum had against Messrs. Griffin. Mr. Harding said he had had occasion to summon them last year, and even now he had a long list of books which they had failed to supply when due. Alderman Lawrence said publishers were aware it was their duty to furnish the Museum with copies of all new works within one month of publication, and if they omitted doing so they must take the consequences of their own neglect. He then fined the defendants 20*s*., and 5*s*. costs, including the value of the book.—Mr. George Frederick Crutchley, of 81, Fleet-street, publisher, was summoned for not delivering a copy of the "New Map of Africa," published by him in May last. A copy of the map in question, coloured, mounted on rollers, and varnished, was produced to prove the publication, the same having purchased for two guineas at the defendant's shop. The defendant said, under the Act of Parliament the Museum authorities were only entitled to a plain copy of the map, which would amount to 15*s*., and, if they had asked for one they could not have obtained it, as it was out of print, and it would not be again printed until the corrections which Dr. Livingstone's exploring expedition in Southern Africa rendered necessary had been made. Sir J. Musgrove thought that the map being out of print was a very poor excuse, as it was the defendant's duty to supply a copy before selling out. Alderman Lawrence inquired if the defendant had ever been summoned before. Mr. Harding said he was summoned in 1858, and again in 1859, on which occasion he was fined 15*s*. He then stated that he had supplied every map which he had published, but they discovered subsequently that they had received no copy of the edition of the map of Africa published in 1855. Alderman Lawrence, with the concurrence of Sir J. Musgrove, then fined defendant 40*s*., in addition to 4*s*. costs and 42*s*., the value of the map.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS ON THE BOOK TRADE.—We revert, for some more extracts to Mr. Chambers' interesting article in the new part "Chambers' Encyclopædia:" **ADVERTISING.** "In one important respect the English publisher differs from the producer of almost every other class of goods. He has not only to manufacture the article, but to make it known to the public. While the retail draper takes upon himself the trouble and cost of advertising his novelties in order to attract customers, the retail bookseller is relieved from any such obligation, and has little else to do than to hand across the counter the book for which a demand has been stimulated by the costly efforts of the publisher. The grand difficulty with the publisher is to excite general attention to his wares. Hence, the stupendous advertising system in newspapers and other channels of intelligence. Some publishers, we believe, spend as much as 5000*l*. per annum on advertisements, and an expenditure of from 1000*l*. to 2000*l*. is quite common. The monthly and quarterly periodicals being now important advertising channels, it is of consequence for publishers to possess one of these, both for the sake of the revenue it may produce, and for keeping their own books before the public. A well-circulated periodical, therefore, is to be viewed as almost a necessity in the business of the publisher—the thing which gives spring and vitality to what might be otherwise an inert and difficult concern. So grave a matter is advertising to the publisher, that, even with a periodical, it is very generally the practice to employ one or more clerks to write, arrange, and distribute advertisements, and to conduct the multifarious correspondence

connected with them. In consequence of these burdensome outlays, and other causes, including the liberal distribution of copies of books for review, the prices affixed to original works are necessarily higher than the actual amount of paper and print would seem to warrant."—**PHYSIOGNOMY OF AMERICAN BOOKS.**—"In doing up books in cloth boards, the American binders invariably cut off the outer folds of the sheets, so as to smooth the edges of the leaves, as in English leather binding, by which process, the first readers of new books are spared the trouble of cutting open the leaves. Many persons have wished to see this improvement, for such it is, introduced into England. There are still, however, prejudices to be overcome on the subject. Strange as it may appear, numbers of purchasers like to cut up the leaves with a folder as they advance through a new book or periodical, from an idea that the repeated slight interruptions heighten the pleasure of perusal. In our experience we have known gentlemen who would not sit down to read a cut-up new book. Besides, there is a notion among buyers in England that books with smooth-cut leaves may be second-hand, and not worth the price of new. Undoubtedly, the Americans are ahead of Europeans generally in this particular."

AMERICA.—**AMONG THE ARRIVALS** by the *Adriatic* was Fletcher Harper, Esq., of the publishing house of Harper Brothers. Mr. H., accompanied by his wife, have been absent since October last, and, during their tour, visited most of the European countries, spent some weeks in Egypt, had a good time in Jerusalem, took a little bit of Smyrna, a large amount of Rome, any quantity of London and Paris, and, of course, ought now to be able to talk Nile-boat, camel, tent, chibork, Arab, maezzin, Allah! and all that Eastern sort of thing, with the fluency and abandon of a Stephens or a Taylor. The observations and memories of so shrewd and practical an observer cannot fail to prove a fund of entertainment to those who may be fortunate enough to induce him to reveal. I scarcely need add that a hearty welcome home has been extended to him by his many friends among the authors, editors, artists, and clever people of this metropolis.—*Cur. Phil. Press.*

THE THORN DIKE LIBRARY.—The auction sale of this library was finished on Saturday, and when the last lot was knocked off, the auctioneer, Mr. William C. Otis, was greeted with hearty applause from his audience for the honourable and spirited manner in which he had conducted this his first book sale. Each day's sale was attended by a large and experienced company of book-buyers. Some of the books brought large prices. Sterling's *Annals of Artists of Spain*, 3 vols. 8vo., brought 34 dols. 50 cents; Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, 9 vols., 8vo. 67 dols 50 cents; *Boydell's Shakespeare*, plates, folio, 21 dols.; *Mionnet's Description de Médailles Antiques*, 9 vols. 8vo., 72 dols.; *Galerie des Peintres Flamands et Hollandais par Le Brun*, 3 vols. folio, 34 dols. 50 cents; *Collezione de Classica Italiana*, 250 vols., 127 dols. 25 cents; Smith's *Views of Italy*, 5 vols. 25 cents; Walton and Cotton's *Complete Angler*, 8vo., 1825, 10 dols. 50 cents; *Williamson's Oriental Sports*, 11 dols.; *Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica*, 4 vols. 4to., 32 dols.—*Boston Transcript.*

In continuation of our extracts from the American press on the recent increase of the American import duty on books effected by the new Tariff Bill, we give the following:—"INCREASED DUTY PROPOSED ON BOOKS.—Literary men and the buyers of books do not seem to be aware that the new Tariff Bill which has passed the House of Representatives, and which is now pending in the Senate of the United States, lays a heavy duty upon books, being a very considerable increase upon the present duty. We are surprised that no movement has been made by literary men to arrest this most injurious measure, which could only have been proposed by parties engaged in reprinting English books. It could not have originated with those who print American books, unless their desire is to increase the cost of English printed books, and, in a measure, compel readers to buy only those issued by American publishers. This, however, we do not believe, and must charge this attempted scheme to prevent the diffusion of knowledge to interested parties. The facts in the case are simply these: The present duty on English books is eight per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty under the proposed tariff is fifteen cents a pound weight. Now, to the uninitiated in book-craft the difference may not be apparent, although, as we shall show, on most books imported it will be an increased duty of more than one hundred per cent. Take, for instance, a common size octavo volume weighing two pounds, which costs one dollar and a half. The duty on this at eight per cent. would be twelve cents. Now, the same volume by the new tariff of fifteen cents the pound weight would pay a duty of thirty cents, or more than double the present duty. Or take the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—I suppose this now costs 3 dols. 50 cents a volume in London, and consequently pays a duty of twenty-eight cents; supposing the volumes to weigh nine pounds, the duty as proposed will be 1 dols 35 cents a volume, or 28 dols 35 cents for the twenty-one volumes. And it will be noticed that this is a work greatly needed by our scholars and libraries, and which no American publisher would think of reprinting.

Take, again, the popular series of the London books, known as Bohn's Standard Library, of which thousands are annually imported; indeed, we may add that more copies of these books are imported than any others. They average about one pound weight each, and cost, in the very large quantities in which they are produced, about sixty-two and a-half cents a volume, and pay a duty of six and a quarter cents. By the new tariff the duty is fifteen cents, or about one hundred and fifty per cent. increase on the present duty. These instances present a fair average of modern London books imported into the United States, and which will be affected by the new tariff. On high-priced books there is little difference between the two tariffs. For instance, a London book weighing three pounds, and costing five dollars, now pays fifty cents duty. By the new tariff this would pay forty-five cents. The new tariff also proposes to admit free of duty all books printed more than thirty years prior to the date of their importation. This is very well, although it would be better to make it ten years. But to double the present duty on books merely to protect two or three large publishing houses is an outrage to literary men that should not pass unnoticed. Under the present tariff the whole amount of English books exported from England to this country annually is, by the government returns, a little over five hundred thousand pounds sterling in value, for the supply of this vast country; and even of this amount probably a quarter consists of special importations for libraries and scarce old books. The annual productions of the printing and publishing business here cannot be less than twenty-five millions of dollars per annum, and is very likely much more, so that any idea of protection being needed for it is out of the question, while, as a measure of revenue, the charge proposed would be quite destructive even of the amount now received for duties."

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE AMERICAN PRESS:

By J. W. Randolph.
Southern Sketches. 12mo.
O'Neill's Carpenter's Guide in Stair-Building and Hand-Railing. Folio. Plates.
Anticipations of the Future.

By Ticknor and Fields.
The Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Inveresk; containing Memorials of the Men and Events of his Times. Edited by John Hill Burton.
English Puritanism and its Leaders: Cromwell, Milton, Baxter, and Bunyan. By the Rev. John Tulloch, D.D.
The Works of Mrs. Anna Jameson. Complete edition. The Life of Francis Bacon, founded on Original Letters and Documents. By Hepworth Dixon.
The Glaciers of the Alps. Being a Narrative of various Excursions among them, and an Account of Three Years' Observations and Experiments on their Motion, Structure, and General Phenomena. By John Tyndal, F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain.
The Sand Hills of Jutland. By Hars Christian Andersen.

By J. E. Tilton and Co.
The Recreations of a Country Parson.
A new book by the author of "Sir Rohan's Ghost."
A new book by the author of "The Rectory of Moreland."

By Follett, Foster, and Co.
The Causes of 1860: being an Inside View of all the National Political Conventions. By M. Halsted, editor of *Cincinnati Commercial*.

By Robert Carter and Brothers.
Lectures to Young Men for 1860.
M'Lelland on Interpretation.
Children of the Plains. By Aunt Friendly.
Lucy Neville and Her Schoolfellows.
Bridges on Ecclesiastes.
The Book and its Story. New edition.
My Saviour. By East.
Peace in Believing. By East. New edition.
Sermons. By the late Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Canada.
Life of the Rev. J. Angel James. By Mr. Dale.
The Brother's Watchword.

By Henry Hoyt.
The Address of Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., delivered before the State Convention of Sabbath School Teachers at Worcester.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, for the week ending Tuesday, July 3.

ARNOLD—History of the State of Rhode Island to 1790. By S. G. Arnold. 2 vols. Vol. II. 1790-1790. D. Appleton and Co.
BUNTLINE—The White Wizard; or, the Great Prophet of the Seminoles: a Tale. By Ned Buntline. Frederic A. Brady.
COPPEL—The Select Academic Speaker. By Henry Coppée, A.M., Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. E. H. Butler and Co.
EVERETT—The Mount Vernon Papers. By Edward Everett. D. Appleton and Co.
GASKELL—Right at Last, and other Tales. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of *Mary Barton*. Harper and Brothers, 75 cents.
GIBSON—The Year of Grace: a History of the Revival in Ireland, A.D. 1859. By the Rev. W. Gibson, Professor of Christian Ethics in Queen's College, Belfast. With an Introduction by Rev. Baron Stow, D.D. Gould and Lincoln. 1 dols 25 cents.

HOOKER.—Natural History, for the Use of Schools. By Worthington Hooker, M.D. Harper and Brothers.
HOWARD.—The Code of Procedure of the State of New York, 1860. Second edition. By Nathan Howard, jun., Counsellor-at-Law. Hanks and Brothers.
IDA RANDOLPH, of Virginia. A Poem in Three Cantos. Willis P. Hazard.
IRVING.—A History of New York. By Diedrich Knickerbocker. The author's revised edition. G. P. Putnam.
KEAPE.—Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labours in Eastern Africa. By the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Krapf. Ticknor and Fields. 1 dol. 50 cents.
MILLER.—Sermons on some of the Fundamental Principles of the Gospel. By the Rev. G. B. Miller, Professor of Theology. N. Tibbals and Co. 1 dol. 25 cents.
PAINE.—The Life of Thomas Paine, author of "The Age of Reason." By the author of "The Religion of Science." Calvin Blanchard.
REPORT and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for 1857 and 1858. Vol. IV. 8vo. James Ross, Madison, Wis.
SMITH.—A Smaller History of Greece. By William Smith, LL.D. Harper and Brothers. 60 cents.
TAYLOR.—An Exposition of the Swedish Method of Treating Disease by Movement-Cure. By George H. Taylor, M.D. Fowler and Wells. 1 dol. 25 cents.
TOWNSEND.—The Code of Procedure of the State of New York, as amended to 1860. 7th edit. By John Townsend. John S. Voorhies.
TROLLOPE.—The Three Clerks. By Anthony Trollope, author of "Dr. Thorne." Harper and Brothers. 1 dol.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

[Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By C. J. Skeet, 10, King William-st., Strand, W.C.
Works of Taylor, the Water Poet.
Aristophanes, translated by Frere. 4to.
Hakluyt's Voyages.
Monthly Review, Vol. VII., for 1752.
Memoirs of Decastro. 4 vols.
Chapman's Naval Architecture.
Morgan and Creeze on Naval Architecture. 3 vols. 8vo.
Works of Beaumont and Fletcher. Folio.
Shakespeare. Any folio edition.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, July 23, and six following days, at one o'clock precisely, the libraries of Lancelot Holland, Esq., of Langley Farm, Beckenham; and of his brother, Henry Holland, Esq., of Montagu-square, both deceased.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, July 23, and six following days, the Plates and Copyrights of Messrs. Wessel and Co., Music Publishers, Hanover-square.

REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, July 9, and two following days, a collection of books, in which was comprised the library of the late Dr. Moradei, of Florence. Among other curiosities, books from the library of the poet Wordsworth were included in this sale, of which we proceed to give some of the more interesting items:

Carvajal (Bernardini) Oratio super praestanda solenni obedientia Alexandro VI. ex parte Fernandi et Helisabe Regis et Regine Hispaniae. Extremely rare. Romae, xix Junii, M.CCCC.XCIII. This tract is rendered of peculiar interest and value from the following very early notice on the 12th page of the discovery of America: "Subegit quoque sub eis Xps fortunatus insulas quarum fertilitatem mirabilem esse constat. Oudit et nuper alias incognitas versus Indos que maxime ac plene omnibus mundi preciosis existimantur," &c. Columbus' letter, which contains the first printed account of his discoveries, is dated about a month prior to this tract. It is not mentioned by Brunet, Ternaux, or Rich. The present copy is an inch and a quarter taller than that in Mr. Grenville's Library, the only other that can be traced. 8l. 10s.

Cieco da Ferrara (Francisco) Libro d'Arme e d'Amore, nomato Mambriano (in ottava rima). Large copy. Ferrara, per Jo. Macciocchium Bondenium, 1509. First edition. Excessively rare. This romance was so popular that Melzi enumerates nine different editions between 1509 and 1549. Zeno compares the author to Boiardo, and Salvati asserts that Tasso had imitated him. 4l. 1s.

De Bry, Indie Orientalis, Partes III. with all the maps and plates complete, but wormed, 3 vols. in 1. Extremely rare. Francof., 1624-9. This volume contains the three parts, being all that were published of the second Latin edition of the "Petits Voyages," which are so excessively rare as to be wanting in nearly all collections of De Bry. This copy possesses six maps and the leaf of text (Sig. O 2, in Part II.), having a very remarkable plate, which are wanting in Mr. Grenville's copy. 10l. 15s.

Guerrino dicto Meschino, with woodcuts, fine copy. Venet. per Alexandro de Bandoni e Nicolo Brenta, 1508. A very rare edition of this celebrated romance, not mentioned by Brunet. 6l.

Lenio (Antonino) Oronte Gigante (Poema). Extremely rare. Vinegia, in casa de Aurelio Pincio,

1531. There is no copy of this poetical romance in Mr. Grenville's library, nor can any be traced as having occurred before for public sale. 7l. 10s.

Florez de Ocariz (Juan) De las Genealogias del Nuevo Reyno de Granada, 2 vols. not uniform. Madrid, 1674-6. 4l. 10s.

Herrera (Ant. de) Historia General de los hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas y Tierra firme del Mar Oceano. Best edition, 8 vols. in 4. Madrid, 1730. 3l. 5s.

Romances, Villancicos, Seguidillas, Relaciones Historicas, Joco-Serias, Misticas y Curiosas, Coplas Divinas, &c. A collection of 124 pieces, the greater part in Spanish and the Valencian dialect, and illustrated with curious woodcuts. In 1 vol. very rare and curious. Madrid, Valencia, Sevilla y Salamanca, 1758-60. 5l. 5s.

Venegas (Miguel) Noticia de la California y de su Conquista Temporal y Espiritual hasta el tempo presente. 3 vols. Madrid, 1757. 3l. 6s.

Voyage.—A True and Large Discourse of the Voyage of the whole Fleete of Ships set forth the 20 of Aprill, 1601, by the Governors and Assistants of the East Indian Marchants in London, to the East Indies. Wherein is set downe the order and manner of their trafficke, the description of the countries, the nature of the people and their language, &c. Original edition, large copy, extremely rare. Imprinted for Thomas Thorpe, 1603. A very interesting volume not mentioned by Lowndes, nor is there any copy in Mr. Grenville's library. It is the first voyage set forth by the East India Company, incorporated on the last day of the year 1600. The fleet consisted of the *Dragon*, *Hector*, *Ascension*, and *Susan*, Captain Henry Middleton being one of the principal officers. At the end of the volume is a list of the names of 180 of the masters and crew who died during the voyage. 17l. 5s.

Parker (George) Treatise of Japaning and Varnishing, being a compleat Discovery of those Arts, with the best way of making all sorts of Varnish; the method of Guilding, Burnishing, and Lackering, with the art of Gilding, Separating, and Refining Metals, and of Painting Mezzotinto Prints; also Rules for counterfeiting Tortoise-shell and Marble, and for staining or dying Wood, Ivory, and Horn. With 24 plates, containing above 100 distinct patterns for japan work, in imitation of the Indians, for tables, stands, frames, cabinets, boxes, &c. Fine copy, very rare. Oxford, 1688. 4l.

By THE SAME, on Thursday, July 12th, and following days, a collection of books, including the large portion of the library of the late Edward A. Crowninshield, Esq., consigned from Boston, U.S. We give some of the more interesting items of the first three days' sale:

Adams (John) President, Works, with Life, &c., by his Grandson. 10 vols. large paper. Boston, 1856. 5l. 5s.

Alison (Sir A.) History of Europe, from the commencement of the French Revolution to 1815, with the Continuation to 1852, and general index, 23 vols. 1849-59. 17l. 10s.

Annual Register, from 1758 to 1854 inclusive, with the general index to 1819; together 98 vols. 1758-1855. 18l. 10s.

Audubon (J. J.) Ornithological Biography, 5 vols. Royal 8vo. Edinb. 1831-39. 9l.

Bacon (Lord) Works, edited by Basil Montagu, 17 vols. W. Pickering, 1825. 13l. 15s.

Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, by Dyce, 11 vols. 1843. 5l. 17s.

Bohn's Antiquarian Library, 37 vols. 1849-55. 10l.

Bohn's Classical Library, 77 vols. 1852-56. 8l. 17s.

Bohn's Standard Library, 120 vols. 1849-56. 26l. 10s.

Bridgewater Treatises, 12 vols. original editions. W. Pickering, 1833-37. 9l. 15s.

British Classics: Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Adventurer, and Idler, &c., 29 vols. Sharpe, 1804-10. 7l.

British Classics, by A. Chalmers, best edition, 38 vols. 1823. 6l. 17s. 6d.

Brunet (J. C.) Manuel du Libraire, last and best edition, 5 vols. Paris, 1842-44. 5l. 7s. 6d.

Brydges (Sir Egerton) British Bibliographer, 4 vols. (only 250 copies printed). 1810-14. 4l. 14s.

Brydges, Censura Literaria, second edition, 10 vols. (only 250 copies printed). 1815. 10l. 10s.

Brydges, Restituta, 4 vols. 1814-16. 3l. 7s.

Burke (Edmund) Works, with Correspondence, 8 vols. 1852. 4l. 12s.

Butler (Sam.) Hudibras, with Dr. Grey's Annotations, largest paper, with proof impressions of beautiful vignettes, &c., 3 vols. imp. 4to. 1819. 5l. 7s. 6d.

Audubon (John James) The Birds of America, from Original Drawings. Elephant folio. Owing to the larger portion of the copies printed of this superb work having been sold to public libraries, and the stock and copper plates having been destroyed by fire, a perfect set is scarcely to be procured. 19l.

Audubon (John James) and Bachman (John) The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America. 3 vols. 70l.

Bacon (Francis) Of the Advancement of Learning (dedicated to Charles I.), engraved title by Marshall. Oxford, by L. Lichfield, 1649. Charles I.'s copy, with his motto "Dum Spiro Spero," and initials "C. R." on the fly-leaf, also numerous sentences

in the King's autograph added to the examples of Antitheta, between pages 300 to 323. These sentences, twenty-two in number, are written in the King's beautiful Italian hand, and are in their nature such as the refined mind and upright conscience of Charles would dictate. In one instance the King ventures upon a correction of a somewhat awkward form of speech in the author, and in the sentence "He that will not apply new remedies must expect new diseases," suggests the reading, "must never cure new diseases." A few slight marks, evidently in the same hand, are also found elsewhere. 34l.

Campbell (John Lord) Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, 7 vols. 1847-49. 6l.

Catechism. Kurzer Catechismus vor etliche Gemeinen Jesu aus der Reformirten Religion in Pennsylvania die sich zum alten Berner Synodo halten; herausgegeben von Joh. Bechteln, diener des Worts Gottes. Fine copy of a unique book. Philadelphia, bey Benj. Franklin, 1742. On the reverse of the title is a list of the booksellers of whom the book is to be obtained. 6l. 5s.

Chalmers (Alex.) General Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols. 1812-17. 4l. 7s. 6d.

Chalmers (George) [An Introduction to the History of the Revolt of the Colonies] an unfinished and suppressed work (pp. 496). [London, printed by Baker and Galabin, 1782.] In the sale catalogue of Mr. Chalmers's Library, Mr. Evans says, that of this most rare work not more than a dozen copies are extant. A MS. note on the fly-leaf by Mr. Tutet, to whom this copy formerly belonged, states that after this portion of the book was printed "the author suppressed it: whether owing to the separation of the colonies, which happened just at the season for publication, viz., December 1782, or the prior cause in April antecedent, the dismissal of a Tory administration, is only known to the author, who is a Scotchman. This was to have made two volumes; the first only was finished, but never published. A few copies only were preserved." The entire work, completed from Chalmers's autograph MS., was printed in Boston in 1845. 3l. 3s.

Collins (A.) Peerage of England, by Sir Egerton Brydges, 9 vols. 1812. 4l. 8s.

Dibdin, Dr. Works of, viz.:

Bibliomania. Large paper (55 copies only printed), 2 vols. imp. 8vo. 1842. 9l.

Typographical Antiquities, 4 vols. 4to. 1810-19. 10l. 10s.

Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 7 vols. Royal 8vo. 1814-23. 12l. 15s.

Bibliotheca Spenceriana. Another complete set, all on large paper (only 50 copies printed). 4to. 1814-23. 57l.

Bibliographical Decameron. Large paper, 3 vols. Imp. 8vo. 1817. 21l. 10s.

Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany. 3 vols. Royal 8vo. 1821. 15l. 10s.

Library Companion. Large paper, first edition, 2 vols. in 1. Royal 8vo. 1824. 3l. 8s.

Reminiscences of a Literary Life. Large paper, 2 vols. Imp. 8vo. 1836. 7l. 2s. 6d.

Northern Tour. Large paper, India proofs, 3 vols. Imp. 8vo. 1838. 14l. 5s.

Columbus (Christophorus) Epistola Christofori Colom: cui etas nostra multum debet: de Insulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inuentis. Ad quas perqrendas octauo antea mense auspiciis & ere inuictissimorum Fernandi & Helisabet Hispaniarum Regum missus fuerat: ad magnificum dominum Gabrielem Sanchis eorundem serenissimorum Regum Tesaurarium missa: quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Cosco ab Hispano idiomate in latinum conuertit: tertio Kal's Maii M.cccc.xciii. Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo, black letter, first edition (four leaves, containing thirty-three lines to a full page), clean copy, russia, fine large copy. 1493.

This celebrated letter of Columbus is the first printed document relative to America, and appears to have been originally written in Spanish. It was in the same year translated into Latin by Alexander de Cosco, and printed at Rome by Eucharius Argenteus.

This edition is described in the Grenville Catalogue by Messrs. Payne and Foss, who state that they had only seen the single copy there mentioned. 30l. 10s.

Coryat (Thomas).—Coryat's Crudities, fine large copy. London, printed by W. S. 1611. 14l.

Catesby (Mark) Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, in English and French, 2 vols. original edition. 1731-43. 5l. 10s.

Caricatures. An Extraordinary Collection of upwards of two thousand eight hundred Caricatures, including some portraits, views, &c., treating of political subjects: the Administration of Pitt and Fox; Rise and Fall of Buonaparte; Trial of Queen Caroline; the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke; and a variety of facetious and humorous subjects, comprising the productions of Hogarth, Gillray, Woodward, Dighton, Cruikshank, Rowlandson, Jesse, Heath, Seymour; also those published by Bowles and Carver, King, Fores, Tregear, Marks, Tegg, Williams, Ackermann, and others, including some suppressed plates; the greater portion of the collection highly coloured, 12 vols., with a manuscript index of the subjects, and title to each volume. 1785-1840. 92l.

Caxton's Chronicle, viz.: The Chronicles of Englonde, Westmynstre, June 5, 1480; The Description of Britayne, Westmynstre, August 18, 1480; together in 1 vol. morocco extra, by F. Bedford, large, sound, and fine copy, measuring 10½ in. by 7½ in. The preceding are generally regarded as two entirely distinct works, though often, as in this instance, bound together. There are, indeed, two editions of each, distinguished respectively by the use of a comma of long form in the one, and of short form in the other. In the present copy the Chronicle is of the "long comma," and the Description of the "short comma" edition. Of the former we believe no perfect copy is known, and amongst all those of which we have any record this copy must be allowed a high rank, being perfect at beginning and end, its only imperfections being in the Chronicle, r 3, 4, 5, 6 (4 leaves), and in the Description of Britain, folios 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 (6 leaves).—These few leaves are supplied in matchless facsimile, but the Collector may not unreasonably hope, sooner or later, to secure the original leaves, and with them enjoy the satisfaction of possessing the only complete copy of Caxton's Chronicle extant. This copy contains many more leaves than the copy in the British Museum, and is much larger. This important work may justly be regarded as the most interesting of any which have proceeded from Caxton's press. 180l.

Chaucer (Geoffrey) The Works newly printed, with duyers Workes which were neuer in Print before, black letter. Thomas Godfray, 1532. The few words of letterpress in the centre of the first title are supplied in exact facsimile by Mr. Harris: a few of the earlier leaves are perforated by worm, but little affecting the text, and a few leaves at the end are neatly inlaid; the copy is otherwise sound, clean, and large. 15l.

Chronicle. The Chronicle of Englonde with the Frute of Timis. Sanctus Albanus, 1483. Of this rare work, commonly called St. Alban's Chronicle, no perfect copy is known. In this copy twenty-six leaves are supplied in exact facsimile by Mr. Edward Ofor, and are admirable specimens of his skill. 48l.

Dryden (John) Works, by Sir W. Scott, large paper, 18 vols. 1808. 8l. 15s.

Franklin (Benjamin) Works, by J. Sparks, large paper, 10 vols. Boston, 1840. 6l. 7s. 6d.

Geraldinus (Alex.) Itinerarium ad Regiones sub Equinoctiali plaga constitutas, vellum. Romæ, 1631. 6l. 10s.

Bible (Holy), Royal Version, 2 vols. large paper, royal folio. Oxford, J. Baskett, 1717. A most magnificent edition, called the "Vinegar Bible," from an error in the running title at Luke chap. xx., where it reads "the Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "the Parable of the Vineyard." Copies rarely upon large paper, such as this, are very rare. 7l. 10s.

Eliot's Indian New Testament, second edition. Extremely rare. 4to., Cambridge, Printed for the Right Honourable Corporation of London, for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England, 1680. 6l. 15s.

Des Barres (J. F. W.) The Atlantic Neptune, published for the use of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, 2 vols. Atlas folio, 1777-81, &c. The compilation of these magnificent series of Sea Charts, a *chef-d'œuvre* of its class, occupied the author upwards of sixteen years. 15l. 10s.

Dugdale (Sir William) Monasticon Anglicanum, by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, 8 vols. 1846. 15l.

Froyssart (Sir Johan) Cronycles of Englonde, &c., translated out of frenche into our maternall englysshe tonge, by Iohan Bourchier, knight, lorde Berners, at the comaundement of oure moost highe redoubted souerayne lorde Kyng Henry the viii., 2 vols., black letter. Richarde Pynson. Both the volumes are of the original and exceedingly rare Pynson edition. 1523-25l. 55l.

By Mr. L. A. LEWIS, at 125, Fleet-street, on Thursday and Friday, July 12th and 13th, the library of a gentleman and another collection. Among the lots disposed of were Ben Jonson's Works by Gifford, 1816 (4l. 12s. 6d.); De Foe's Novels, &c. Oxford, 1848 (2l. 17s.); Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare (3l. 4s.); Ruskin's Modern Painters, vol. 4 (1l. 15s.); Richardson's Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English, by Johnson (1l. 18s.); Richardson's New Dictionary of the English Language, Pickering, 1836 (2l. 11s.); Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, by Stevens, 1718-22 (3l. 6s.); Bayley's Dictionary, 1734 (2l. 19s.), &c. &c.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ANDROS—Pen and Pencil Sketches of a Holiday Scamp in Spain. By A. C. Andros. Cr 8vo cl 7s. E. Stanford.

AUST Dorothy's Will. By Cycla. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 21s. E. Marlborough.

ARTHUR—Italy in Transition: Public Scenes and Private Opinions in the Spring of 1859; illustrated by Official Documents from the Papal Archives of the Revolted Legations. By William Arthur. Cr 8vo cl 6s. (New York) Hamilton and Co.

BAKER—The Bible Class Book for Schools, Teachers, and Families: with Explanatory Notes of Places, Customs, Arts, Antiquities, and Natural History; and Poems on the Subjects of the History. By Charles Baker. 2nd edit, with 100 woodcuts and maps illustrative of the period. Fcp 8vo cl 4s. Wertheim and Co.

BOUCHER—The Volunteer Rifleman and the Rifle. In Three Parts: Science, Practice, and the Mechanical Aids. By John Boucher. 3rd edit, greatly enlarged, 8vo cl 5s. A. Kerr.

BUSK—Aiming Drill. In-door Rifle Practice, as recommended by Captain Hans Busk. On a card, 3d. Routledge and Co.

BRADSHAW'S Illustrated Handbook of Great Britain and Ireland, with Maps. In Four Sections: East, West, North, and South. New editions, for 1860, square, sewed, 1s each.

W. J. Adams.

CASSELL'S Hand-Books.—The Hand-Book of Etiquette: being a complete Guide to the Usages of Polite Society. 12mo. cl swd 1s. Cassell and Co.

CASSELL'S Hand-Books.—Hand-Book of Business: a Dictionary of the Terms and Technicalities of Commerce; with Tables of Foreign Monies, Weights, and Measures. 12mo. cl swd 1s. Cassell and Co.

CHEEVER—The Guilt of Slavery and the Crime of Slave-holding demonstrated from Scripture. By Rev. George B. Cheever. Cr 8vo cl 6s. (New York) Trübner and Co.

COLLETTA—The History of Naples from the accession of Charles of Bourbon to the death of Ferdinand I. By Pietro Colletta. Translated from the Italian, with a supplementary chapter, by S. Horner. Reissue of original edit. 2 vols 8vo cl 24s. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.

DALTON—Christian Instruction founded on the Catechism of the Church of England in three successive steps. By the Rev. Wm. Dalton. 4th edit fcp 8vo cl 2s. Hamilton and Co.

DAVISON—The Discovery and Geognosy of Gold Deposits in Australia: with comparisons and accounts of the gold regions in California, Russia, India, Brazil, &c.; including a philological disquisition on the origin of gold in placer-deposits and in quartz-veins. By Simpson Davison, Member of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales, and late Mining Associate of the Gold Discoverer recognised by the Local Government, and employed as Crown Commissioner for Exploration of Gold Fields in Australia. With chromo-tinted map. 8vo cl 14s. Longman and Co.

DEBARY—A History of the Church of England from the accession of James II. to the Rise of the Bangorian Controversy in 1817. By the Rev. Thos. Debary, M.A. 8vo cl 14s. Bell and Daldy.

DE CHARENTÉ—Exercises adapted to the new and complete Course of Grammatical and Idiomatic Studies of the English Language. By Auguste Algre de Charenté. Part 4, 12mo cl 3s.; Parts 5 and 6 in 1 vol. 12mo cl 3s 6d.; Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 in 1 vol. 12mo cl 10s 6d. Longman and Co.

DONALDSON—Varronianus: a critical and historical introduction to the ethnography of ancient Italy and to the philological study of the Latin language. By John Wm. Donaldson. 3rd edit revised and considerably enlarged, 8vo cl 16s. J. W. Parker and Son.

DOWNES—On the Physical Constitution of the Comets. By Olmuth Gregory Downes. Illustrated. 4to swd 6s. C. and E. Layton.

DRAWING-ROOM (The) Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages, with memoirs by the most able authors. 4th series, July to December 1860. Folio cl 21s. John Tallis.

DRUMMOND—Speeches in Parliament and some miscellaneous pamphlets of the late Henry Drummond, Esq. Edited by Lord Lovat. 2 vols 8vo cl 21s. Bosworth and Harrison.

EDINBURGH—Guide to Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood, with plan of the city, and eight engravings on steel. (Oliver and Boyd's Scottish Tourist) 12mo cl limp 1s. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

ENGLISHMAN'S (The) Greek Concordance of the New Testament, with Indexes of Greek, English, and English, Greek. Third edition revised. 8vo cl 42s. Walton and Maberly.

EPISTLE (The) of Paul the Apostle to the Romans. Transcribed from the Editio Septima of Tischendorf, and arranged in paragraphs and lines, &c. By J. R. Crawford. 4to cl 6s. Longman and Co.

FACTORY BOOK (New Registered), Factory Act, 7 Vict. c. 15. Oblong 8vo swd 8d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

FISHER—Liturgical Purity our Rightful Inheritance. By Jno. C. Fisher. Second edit, cr 8vo cl 6s. Hamilton and Co.

FOOT—The Death of Chatterton &c. Turner & Robinson. By Chas. H. Foot. 8vo swd 1s 6d. (E. Pensonby, Dublin) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

FROM LONDON to LONDON: with Memoranda of Mutinies, Marches, Pilgrimages, and Conversations. To which is added an Opium-Smuggler's explanation of the Peiho Massacre. By the Hon. Sir H. M. Indian Service. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 14s. J. Nisbet and Co.

GLASGOW—Guide to Glasgow and its Neighbourhood, Lanark, The Falls of Clyde, and the Watering-places on the Frith of Clyde. With plan of the city and six engravings in steel. (Oliver and Boyd's Scottish Tourist). 12mo cl limp 1s. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

GLASGOW (The) Infant School Magazine, 1st series. Compiled by D. Caughie. New edit. 18mo cl 3s. Darton and Co.

GOODACRE—The Fruits of Sin. A Course of Six Plain Sermons, preached in the National School Room, Ipstones, on the Friday evenings of Lent, 1860. By the Rev. R. H. Goodacre. Fcp 8vo swd 1s 6d. cloth, 2s. Longman and Co.

GOLDSMITH—The Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith. Illustrated. New edit 12mo bds 2s. H. Lea.

GRIFFITH—The Ship-Builders Manual and Nautical Referee. By J. W. Griffiths. Illustrated with tables and engravings. 3rd edit enlarged. Small 4to cl 24s. (New York) Trübner and Co.

HAMILTON—Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic. By Sir Wm. Hamilton. Edited by the Rev. H. L. Mansel and John Veitch. (4 vols) 5 vols III and IV. 8vo cl 24s. William Blackwood and Sons.

HAMILTON—Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman. By Col. J. P. Hamilton. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 18s. Longman and Co.

HARDY'S Tourist's Guide through Ireland: in Four Tours. By Philip Dixon Hardy. Fcp 8vo cl limp, 4s. Hardy and Sons, Dublin.

HARPER—Glimpses of Ocean Life, or, Rock-Pools and the Lessons they Teach. By John Harper. 12mo cl 5s. T. Nelson and Sons.

HEWSON—Principles and Practice of Embanking Lands from River-Floods, as applied to "Levees" of the Mississippi. By W. Hewson. 8vo cl 10s 6d. (New York) Trübner and Co.

ILLUSTRATED London News, Vol. XXXVI, January to June 1860. Folio cl 18s. Office.

JERROLD—The Wit and Opinions of Douglas Jerrold, collected and arranged by his son, Blanchard Jerrold (cheaper edit). 12mo bds 2s. H. Lea.

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